

CITY AND PORT OF CARDIFF



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT 1968



W. POWELL PHILLIPS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Principal School Medical Officer

Port Medical Officer

CITY OF CARDIFF MUNICIPAL OFFICES
GREYFRIARS ROAD
CARDIFF

Telephone 31033

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(As at December, 1968)

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VISITORS FROM ABROAD

Medical Officers and others concerned with Health and Welfare problems in the Commonwealth and in foreign countries have been welcomed to the Department. They have included visitors from:

Australia, Brazil, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Sweden, U.S.A., Yugoslavia

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

Handbook of Medical Hypnosis 1968:

G. AMBROSE and G. F. NEWBOLD
 Bailliere, Tindall and Cassell

PREFACE

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the public health services for the City of Cardiff during the year 1968.

There has been no epidemic of significance and there is no change in the pattern of recorded illness in Cardiff.

Commentary on General and Vital Statistics

The Registrar-General estimated the mid-year population as 287,460. This shows a decline in the estimated population of approximately 2,000 when compared with the figure for 1967.

For the second year the birth-rate at 16.4 is below the national rate for England and Wales. However, curiously enough, the difference is precisely the same as in 1967 which is 0.5.

Last year the number of infant deaths was 100 and once more in 1968 this precise number was repeated, but, with slightly fewer births, 4,700, the infant mortality rate was 21.3 per thousand live births compared with 21.2 in 1967. Both the infant mortality and neo-natal deaths are slightly in excess of those for the country as a whole. Wales has always shown an excess of infant deaths when compared with England and Wales. Investigations have failed to demarcate the reasons for this divergence. It may be due to racial, social or medical factors. During 1968 respiratory distress syndrome, birth injury and asphyxia of the newborn account for the majority of deaths during the first month of life. Respiratory infections have caused fewer deaths in infancy than last year.

The crude death rate at 11.7 is higher than last year with disease of the circulatory system and malignant illness being the predominant causes. There was an increased number of fatal illnesses due to lung cancer. It is too early to evaluate the result of anti-smoking propaganda on the incidence of this condition because the effect of advice will not be apparent for four or five years at a conservative estimate.

Infectious Illnesses and their Prevention

Venereal infections show a slight increase, the most disturbing feature being the increased number in the age groups 19-24 years.

The course of measles throughout the city continues to pose an interesting study. We are particularly concentrating upon the protection of children under the age of two years. As Dr. J. N. P. Hughes points out there does not appear to be the usual biennial epidemic of measles. The incidence is the lowest for eight years. There was one death, a child of six years, due to post-measles encephalitis. The child had not been immunised.

The various protective measures to reduce the incidence of infectious illness in childhood continue to receive the great support of parents throughout the city. A feature is the increasing number of immunising procedures which are now undertaken by the family physician.

In 1968 the Minister of Health approved the use of measles vaccine for children up to 15 years of age. It is estimated that there are only some 13.4 per cent of children in the 1 to 16 years age group who remain at risk of infection. Those not at risk have either had measles or have been protected by active immunisation.

Personal Health Services

One of the outstanding changes in the city is in relation to the maternity service. The number of mothers who are confined in hospital has reached 86 per cent. As a consequence of this it is appreciated by the Health Committee that there should be a unified midwifery service throughout the city based upon the hospitals. This has been agreed in principle by the Local Health Authority, Local Medical Committee and the Hospital Authorities. However, there are, as we know, two large maternity departments in Cardiff each administered by a separate authority. This is the obstacle to a unified service. Needless to say the Local Health Authority is vitally interested in the domiciliary midwife and would safeguard her status within an integrated service. With the small number of home deliveries it is

becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a service which is fully adequate for all the demands made upon it and also to enable the midwife to carry out her full professional responsibilities. There are a large number of early discharges from the hospital. These require regular attendance by the domiciliary midwife but not her actual attendance at confinement. Her work is becoming unbalanced.

Family planning clinics are a developing service. Does this in some measure account for the fact that the birth-rate in Cardiff is now almost identical with the national figure? Previously it was significantly higher. The joint local authority and hospital clinic at the Cardiff Royal Infirmary is a pleasing example of co-ordinated effort.

The Health Centre at Trowbridge has been open during the year. On the subject of Health Centres, it is pleasing to record that the Local Health Authority are at present constructing a large Health Centre on the Llanedeyrn Estate. At this centre general practice will be carried out combined with the teaching of medical students. Thus the Medical School, Local Executive Council and Local Health Authority are combining to launch the project. Even to more purpose the City Council have provided temporary premises for the project to get under way before the permanent building is constructed. It may well be that local initiative of all parties concerned can usually succeed without too many blueprints from central authority.

On the debit side, in relation to health centres, it is considered that the reimbursement to local authorities is quite inadequate, that is unless it is considered proper that the national exchequer should unload their responsibility in this way.

The attachment of the health visitor and the district nurse to the family physician is now almost complete in Cardiff.

A problem which commands urgent attention is the health of the elderly. The hospital medical staff, family physicians and the public health department are all acutely aware of the pressing need for more hospital accommodation. Waiting lists mean nothing because the stage has been reached where elderly people are only admitted to hospital when an emergency position is reached. It is frustrating to those who are near to this problem. Recriminations for deficiencies do not alleviate this very personal problem of the elderly and their families. Nevertheless prompt action is needed. The hospital beds are needed in the areas in which elderly people reside because an old person can be as lonely in hospital as anywhere else when relatives, old friends and acquaintances cannot visit. This is a problem which should have been anticipated. A casual glance at vital statistics informs the most uninitiated of the increase in elderly people in relation to the general population.

Finally, the Health and Welfare Departments of Cardiff have, over the years, pressed the central authorities responsible to take urgent measures. Lack of hospital facilities frustrates those who have to attempt to care for patients at home when they should be in hospital. It engenders a similar reaction among geriatricians who are forced to discharge old folk from hospital who need further treatment, to make room for urgent cases. The home help and domiciliary nursing services are being expanded in an attempt to alleviate the problems. This is not the answer.

School Health Service

An assessment centre has been set up at Preswylfa for the education and treatment of a wide range of physically handicapped children. They are to be admitted in infancy and combined teaching with medical care will be a continuous process. It is hoped that the Paediatric Department of the Welsh National School of Medicine will take a leading part. The other portion of Preswylfa has been leased to the Welsh Hospital Board for assessment and follow-up of children who are maladjusted or disturbed. It is envisaged that child guidance in Cardiff will be centralised here. In this activity it is desirable for unity to be achieved with the hospital service.

Mental Health

Close co-operation with the hospital psychiatric services and the domiciliary work done by mental welfare officers continues. It has been pointed out in previous prefaces how much we are lacking in beds for elderly disturbed patients. Some contribution has been made by utilising 24 beds adjacent to the Ty Gwyn Junior Training Centre. These patients

were removed from local hospitals. Again, as with the elderly sick who are not mentally disturbed, the same needs are obvious. The Liaison Committee set up at the instigation of the Minister of Health has held several meetings. Unfortunately there seems to be no result, at least no information has been given to that Committee as to any proposed action or indeed comment on their proposals.

Recently the admission of children with mental disorders to hospitals has been curtailed. So much so that patients are now proposed to be admitted on an exchange basis although there is little or no improvement in the condition for which they were originally admitted. One must say that little has been done over the past by those responsible to provide modern facilities for care. All attention has been focused in other directions.

Environmental Health

Mr. W. Bate, Chief Public Health Inspector, has a continuing problem in dealing with the various clearance areas and to dovetail them so far as possible within the ambit of redevelopment.

Food premises are receiving increasing attention.

There continues to be a shortage of Public Health Inspectors so that he continues to work below required staff requirements.

During the year the Health Committee once more recommended the fluoridation of the public water supply. It was rejected by the City Council.

Conclusion

In this preface there may appear to be a number of criticisms of existing services. They are only put forward in the desire that the health and wellbeing of sections of people in the city may be improved. A Medical Officer of Health is in close touch with most branches of his profession and also with the public. He is responsible to his locally elected council and as such should point out good features and deficiencies which deserve attention. It would not be in the public interest that the local representatives should not have an officer of their own choice to bring such matters to their notice.

On a personal note it was a great pleasure to work with Mr. John Hughes who was the Veterinary Surgeon to the Cardiff Health Department. He came to Cardiff in 1934 and has retired this year. He was an expert in his particular field of work and everyone who worked with him enjoyed his friendship. Mr. E. B. Davies has taken up Mr. Hughes' post in Cardiff. Dr. W. M. Sutcliffe, Senior Medical Officer, has taken up a post as University Lecturer in Public Health at Bradford. Dr. J. N. P. Hughes has succeeded to his position. Dr. A. C. Stewart has left the department to join the staff of the Welsh Hospital Board.

Miss G. M. Williams, the Superintendent of District Nurses has retired. She is well known throughout Cardiff and always maintained a high standard of nursing in the home. In this she has been so well supported by her staff. She is succeeded by her deputy, Miss L. M. John. Her colleague, Miss M. Buckley, the Superintendent of Domiciliary Midwives has also retired. She is succeeded by Mrs. P. E. Moore, her former deputy.

May I take the opportunity of thanking the Chairman and members of the Health Committee. Their encouragement is a great spur to continued endeavour. They have an intimate knowledge of the improvements which are needed in matters of health. To all of my colleagues I do tender my grateful thanks. This is their report and I merely add a preface. Perhaps I have discussed a few of our problems with them during the twelve months!

W. POWELL PHILLIPS

Public Health Department,
City of Cardiff Municipal Offices,
Greyfriars Road,
CARDIFF.

October 1969

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF (as at 31st December, 1968)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (CITY AND PORT) AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

W. POWELL PHILLIPS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

D. J. W. ANDERSON, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICERS

J. N. P. HUGHES, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

F. MARIE RICHARDS, B.SC., M.B., B.CH., D.OBS.R.C.O.G., D.C.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS (Whole-time)

ENID CURRAN, M.B., B.CH., D.C.H.

N. FRANK, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M., D.I.H.

BRENDA M. MEAD, M.B., B.CH., D.C.H.,
D.P.H.

J. LOWTHER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.

SYLVIE M. HARRISON, B.SC., M.B., B.CH., D.OBS.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

GILLIAN BRYANT, M.B., B.CH.(WALES), D.C.H., D.OBS.R.C.O.G.

(Joint appointment with Welsh National School of Medicine)

G. F. NEWBOLD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G.,

M.M.S.A., D.C.H.

GWYNETH NEWMAN, M.B., B.CH., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Eight Part-time Assistant Medical Officers

CONSULTANT MEDICAL STAFF

PETER A. GRAHAM, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon

PAUL V. MILLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon

HECTOR A. THOMAS, F.R.C.S., Aural Surgeon

Professor O. P. GRAY, Professor of Child Health

S. H. GRAHAM, M.D., M.B., CH.B., T.D.D., D.P.H., Chest Physician

GAYNOR LACEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.M., Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic

LEONARD HOWELLS, F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.L., Diabetic Clinic

M. S. N. PATHY, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Geriatrician

DENTAL OFFICERS

Principal School Dental Officer – H. V. NEWCOMBE, L.D.S., R.C.S.

J. W. LEWIS, L.D.S., Senior Dental Officer

W. SMILLIE, L.D.S.

Miss P. E. WILLIAMS, B.D.S.

Five Part-time Dental Officers

Mrs. A. STREIBERGS, D.D.D.(LATVIA)

Miss N. LEAVER, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Nine Dental Clerks

NURSING AND MIDWIFERY

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives

Miss M. M. MCCARTHY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., Q.N.

Superintendent Health Visitor – Miss H. M. THOMAS, S.R.N., H.V.CERT.

Fifty-five Health Visitors

Six Nursing Auxiliaries

Fourteen Clinic Nurses (S.R.N.)

One School Nurse

Superintendent of Midwifery Service – Mrs. P. E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

One Midwifery Tutor

One Assistant Superintendent

Nineteen and a half District Midwives

Superintendent of Home Nursing Service – Miss L. M. JOHN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., Q.N.

One Assistant Superintendent

Fifty-four District Nurses (including two night nurses)

One Administrative Nurse

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Chief Public Health Inspector (Urban) – W. BATE, M.A., D.P.A., F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector – D. LLOYD-JONES, M.A.P.H.I.

Three Divisional Public Health Inspectors

One Senior Public Health Inspector (Housing)

Ten District Public Health Inspectors

One Lady Visiting Officer

Three Senior Specialist Public Health Inspectors

Six Specialist Public Health Inspectors

Eight Pupil Public Health Inspectors

One Rodent Control Officer

Six Technical Assistants

Chief Port Health Inspector – T. G. NEWBY, Master Mariner, M.A.P.H.I.

One Technical Assistant

VETERINARY, MEAT INSPECTION AND ABATTOIR

Veterinary Officer, Chief Meat Inspector and Abattoir Manager

E. B. DAVIES, B.V.SC., M.R.C.V.S.

Deputy Abattoir Manager – R. M. DAVIES, M.A.P.H.I.

Two Meat Inspectors, three Authorised Meat Inspectors, Senior Clerical Assistant, Foreman, Maintenance Engineer, Clerk Typist

CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY

City Analyst – A. R. PHILLIPS, B.SC., F.R.I.C., M.CHEM.A.

Deputy City Analyst – R. H. MCKINLAY, F.R.I.C.

One Senior Analyst, two Analysts, three Assistant Analysts, one Laboratory Technician, one Shorthand Typist

ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Principal Administrative Assistant – P. H. WILLIAMS, J.P., F.C.C.S.

Deputy Principal Administrative Assistant – J. S. GENTLE

Senior Administrative Assistants—General Health Services – A. E. CROCKER, D.M.A.

School Health Service – A. K. JENKINS

Finance and Stores – W. T. PATTERSON

Administrative Assistant—Vaccination, Immunisation and Public Relations } Miss A. JONES, B.A.

Administrative and Clerical Assistants —General, Finance	21
Sanitary Administration	8
School Health Service	} 30
Vaccination and Immunisation	
Mental Health	2
Home Help	2

Senior Mental Welfare Officer – L. CLUTTERBUCK, S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A., A.I.S.W., C.S.W.

Six Mental Welfare Officers Two Mental Health Visitors

Ambulance Officer – H. D. EDWARDS

Joint Ambulance Liaison Officer Deputy Ambulance Officer

Six Ambulance Supervisors

Home Help Organiser – Miss GRETA MIDGLEY

Deputy Home Help Organiser

Two Assistant Home Help Organisers

Occupation and Training Centres

One Principal Supervisor; One Deputy Principal Supervisor;

One Senior Supervisor; Nine Supervisors; Six Assistant Supervisors;

Six Nursery Assistants; One Trainee Supervisor

Medical Auxiliaries

Senior Speech Therapist – Miss B. MORRIS, L.C.S.T.

and three and a half Speech Therapists

Senior Physiotherapist – Mrs. I. M. CASHMAN, M.C.S.P.
and three Physiotherapists (sessional)

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICE

I.—SUMMARY OF GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area (acres):

Including inland water and foreshore	..	..	..	..	..	22,736
Including inland water (excluding foreshore)	..	..	..	..	..	19,941
Excluding inland water and foreshore	..	..	..	..	..	19,366

Population:

Census, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256,270
Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287,460
Number of persons per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.84
Estimated number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86,793
Estimated number of inhabited houses per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.48
Estimated average number of persons per occupied house	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.31
Rateable value, 1-4-68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£13,606,231
Estimated product of a penny rate 1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£52,692
Live Births	..	4,700	Birth-rate per 1,000	{	Crude	..	..	16.4
				{	Adjusted by A.C.F.	..	..	16.2
			Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate	..				0.96
Deaths	..	3,367	Death-rate per 1,000	{	Crude	..	..	11.7
				{	Adjusted by A.C.F.	..	..	13.0
			Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	..				1.09
Excess of births over deaths – Males 772; Females 561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,333
Deaths under one year	100.	Death rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	21.3
Deaths under four weeks	74.	Death rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	15.7

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Death-rate per 1,000 Total Births</i>
Deaths arising from pregnancy, childbirth, or abortion	1	0.21

Deaths from various causes:	<i>Number</i>	<i>Death-rate per 1,000 population</i>
Meningococcal infections	..	—
Typhoid fever	..	—
Measles	1	0.003
Scarlet fever	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	7	0.02
Other forms of tuberculosis	5	0.02
Cancer, all forms, including leukaemia	652	2.27
Influenza	23	0.08
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
Enteritis and diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2	0.007

II—AREA AND POPULATION

The area of Cardiff (land and inland water but excluding foreshore) is 19,941 acres.

According to the Census of 1961, the population of Cardiff was 256,270 (males 123,384, females 132,886).

The population at mid-1968, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 287,460 and it is on this figure that the vital statistics for 1968 are computed.

III—BIRTHS

The numbers of births and still-births registered and allocated to Cardiff during 1968 sub-divided according to sex and legitimacy are shown in Table I.

Live-births and crude rates per 1,000 population are compared with the England and Wales figures for the past ten years in Table II.

Still-birth statistics and illegitimate birth figures are shown in Tables III and IV respectively.

Table I Live Births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	2,181	250	2,431
Females	2,031	238	2,269
TOTAL	4,212	488	4,700

Still Births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	28	5	33
Females	25	7	32
TOTAL	53	12	65

Table II Live Births

Year	Population	Legitimate Births	Illegitimate Births	Total	Birth Rate	England & Wales Birth Rate
1958 ..	253,000	4,347	230	4,577	18.07	16.4
1959 ..	254,200	4,321	219	4,540	17.86	16.5
1960 ..	255,470	4,592	242	4,834	18.92	17.1
1961 ..	256,900	4,652	316	4,968	19.34	17.4
1962 ..	260,160	4,613	366	4,979	19.14	18.0
1963 ..	260,640	4,863	395	5,258	20.17	18.2
1964 ..	260,340	4,635	441	5,076	19.50	18.4
1965 ..	260,170	4,439	436	4,875	18.74	18.0
1966 ..	259,700	4,123	498	4,621	17.79	17.7
1967 ..	*281,750	4,211	508	4,719	16.7	17.2
1968 ..	287,460	4,212	488	4,700	16.4	16.9

**Estimated Mid-year Population'

Table III

Still Births

Year	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
				Cardiff	England and Wales
1958	92	6	98	20.9	21.6
1959	97	13	110	23.6	20.7
1960	99	7	106	21.46	19.7
1961	91	9	100	19.73	18.7
1962	89	8	97	19.11	18.1
1963	74	11	85	15.91	17.3
1964	87	3	90	17.42	16.3
1965	67	10	77	15.55	15.7
1966	77	8	85	18.06	15.4
1967	54	11	65	13.6	14.8
1968	53	12	65	13.6	14.3

Table IV

Illegitimate Births

Year	Live	Still	Total	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
				Cardiff	
1958	230	6	236	50	
1959	219	13	232	49.8	
1960	242	7	249	50.4	
1961	316	9	325	64.1	
1962	366	8	374	73.7	
1963	395	11	406	75.99	
1964	441	3	444	85.95	
1965	436	10	446	90.01	
1966	498	8	506	107.5	
1967	508	11	519	108.5	
1968	488	12	500	104.9	

IV—DEATHS

Deaths from all Causes.—The total number of deaths from all causes and at all ages registered during the year and allocated to Cardiff was 3,367 (1,659 males and 1,708 females). The total number of deaths registered in Cardiff was 3,416 but 551 of these were deaths of non-residents which occurred mainly in hospitals and nursing homes, and 502 deaths of residents of Cardiff occurred and were registered in other areas. Allowance has been made for these outward and inward transferable deaths in arriving at the net number.

The following is a comparison of the death-rate for 1968 and the preceding ten years with the death-rates for England and Wales for the same period.

Year	Deaths	Crude Death Rate	England and Wales Death Rate
1958	2,777	10.96	11.7
1959	2,727	10.73	11.6
1960	2,810	10.99	11.5
1961	2,946	11.47	11.9
1962	2,991	11.50	11.9
1963	3,040	11.66	12.2
1964	2,800	10.76	11.3
1965	2,811	10.80	11.5
1966	3,016	11.61	11.7
1967	3,059	10.9	11.2
1968	3,367	11.7	11.9

Cancer.—The number of deaths from malignant neoplasms including 21 deaths from leukaemia and aleukaemia was 652 (344 males and 308 females). The deaths are classified according to age and localisation of the disease in the Table on page 5. The total cancer deaths excluding leukaemia and aleukaemia for the previous ten years are shown below.

Year	No. of Deaths			Death Rate
	Males	Females	Total	
1958	243	242	485	1.91
1959	277	220	497	1.95
1960	269	220	489	1.91
1961	266	255	521	2.02
1962	296	253	549	2.11
1963	328	252	580	2.23
1964	282	228	510	1.96
1965	330	205	535	2.06
1966	314	277	591	2.28
1967	344	321	665	2.36
1968	333	298	631	2.11

Deaths from Motor Vehicle Accidents.—The number of deaths due to motor vehicle accidents in the year was 38 (26 males and 12 females) as compared with 42 deaths during 1967. The average for the preceding ten years (1958-67) was 35.

Other Accidents.—Other accidents total 64 (31 males and 33 females) and of that number 23 were under 65 years of age; 13 of them being under 45 years.

Maternal Mortality.—There was one maternal death during the year; the cause of death being cerebral haemorrhage due to spontaneous rupture of a developmental cerebral aneurism associated with a fourteen week pregnancy.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths under 1 year was 100 and of those 82 were legitimate and 18 illegitimate. There were 64 deaths of infants under 1 week and when the 65 still-births are added, the peri-natal mortality rate is 27.1. The neo-natal deaths numbering 74 being 74% of the total deaths.

The table below compares the infant mortality rate with the preceding 10 years and with the rates for England and Wales.

Year	Infant Deaths			Neo-natal Deaths			Still Births		
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
		Cardiff	E. & W.		Cardiff	E. & W.		Cardiff	E. & W.
1958	116	25.34	22.5	84	18.35	16.2	98	20.96	21.6
1959	111	24.45	22.0	80	17.62	15.8	110	23.65	20.7
1960	119	24.62	21.7	89	18.41	15.6	106	21.46	19.7
1961	120	24.15	21.4	77	15.49	15.5	100	19.73	18.7
1962	131	26.31	20.7	99	19.88	15.1	97	19.11	18.1
1963	130	24.72	20.9	92	17.49	14.2	85	15.91	17.3
1964	110	21.67	20.0	82	16.15	13.8	90	17.42	16.3
1965	111	22.77	19.0	63	12.92	13.0	77	15.55	15.7
1966	102	22.07	19.0	71	15.36	12.9	85	18.06	15.4
1967	100	21.2	18.3	62	13.1	12.5	65	13.6	14.8
1968	100	21.3	18.0	74	15.7	12.3	65	13.6	14.0

The causes of death of infants under one year of age in age periods during 1968 (completed from figures supplied by the Registrar-General) are shown in the following table overleaf.

Causes of Death		Under 1 day	1-6 days	1 wk.	2 wks	3 wks	Total under 4 wks	1 mth.	2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.	Total All Ages
1. Infective and Parasitic													
0080 E. Coli Enteritis	..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
0389 Septicaemia Unspecified	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs													
3479 Diseases of the Brain	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3. Diseases of the Circulatory System													
4319 Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
4. Diseases of the Respiratory System													
466 Acute Bronchitis and Bronchiolitis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	7
480 Viral Pneumonia	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
484 Acute Interstitial Pneumonia	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
485 Broncho Pneumonia Unspecified	..	—	6	1	—	—	7	2	1	—	—	—	10
486 Pneumonia Unspecified	..	1	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
518 Bronchiectasis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
5. Digestive System													
569 Other Diseases of Intestine and Peritonium	..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
573 Other Diseases of Liver	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
6. Other Diseases of Kidney and Ureter													
5932 Other Renal Diseases	..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7. Congenital Anomalies													
740 Anencephalus	..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7410 Spina Bifida with Hydrocephalus	..	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
7419 Spina Bifida	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
7430 Encephalocele	..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7463 Ventricular Septal Defect	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
7468 Other Specified Anomalies of Heart	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7470 Patent Ductus Arteriosus	..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7478 Other Specified Anomalies of Circulatory System	..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7483 Other Anomalies of Larynx Trachea and Bronchus	..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7486 Other Anomalies of Lung	..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7530 Renal Agenesis	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7535 Extrophy of Urinary Bladder	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7536 Atresia and Stenosis of Urethra and Bladder Neck	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
7560 Anomalies of Skull and Face Bones	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
7565 Osteogenesis Imperfecta	..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7590 Situs Inversus	..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7599 Multiple Congenital Malformations Unspecified	..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
8. 7623 Toxaemia - Pregnancy	..												
9. Birth Injury													
7720 Injury to Brain	..	7	6	3	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
10. Haemolytic Disease of Newborn without Mention of Kernicterus													
7750 With Rh Incompatibility	..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
11. Certain Causes of Peri-natal Morbidity and Mortality													
7761 Hyaline Membrane Disease	..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7762 Respiratory Distress Syndrome	..	4	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	1	—	—	11
7763 Foetal Distress	..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7764 Intra-Uterine Anoxia	..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7769 Asphyxia of Newborn Unspecified	..	10	4	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
777 Immaturity Unqualified	..	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
12. Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions													
7831 Symptoms Ref. to Resp. System Haemoptysis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
13. External Cause of Injury													
968 Assault by Unspecified Means	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL All Causes	..	34	30	7	2	1	74	8	5	6	5	2	100

The following table, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, shows the causes of death at various ages during 1968.

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES												
	M.	F.	Total	Under 1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55-64 yrs.	65-74 yrs.	75 yrs. and upwards
4. Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	4	2	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
5. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
6. Other tuberculosis, including late effects	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Measles	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Syphilis and its sequelae	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. (1) Other infective and parasitic diseases	4	6	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—
19. (2) Malignant neoplasm - stomach	41	37	78	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	20	16	37
19. (3) Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	141	31	172	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	59	70	21
19. (4) Malignant neoplasm - breast	1	58	59	—	—	—	—	1	2	14	13	17	11
19. (5) Malignant neoplasm - uterus	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	8	5	4
15. (5) Leukaemia	11	10	21	—	—	5	1	5	2	2	3	4	6
19. (6) Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	150	147	297	—	—	2	1	—	11	33	57	101	87
20. Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	11
21. Diabetes mellitus	7	19	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	1	3
22. Avitaminoses, etc., diseases	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. (1) Other endocrine, etc., diseases	—	8	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
23. Anaemias	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
46. (2) Other diseases of blood, etc.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
46. (3) Mental disorders	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
24. Meningitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. (4) Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	22	27	49	1	1	1	3	—	1	3	10	11	18
26. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	14	42	56	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	14	16	16
27. Hypertensive disease	56	58	114	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	16	36	52
28. Ischaemic heart disease	490	397	887	—	—	—	—	—	8	52	169	319	338
29. Other forms of heart disease	41	98	139	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	12	22	38
30. Cerebrovascular disease	130	279	409	1	—	1	—	—	6	38	115	22	236
46. (5) Other diseases of circulatory system	46	63	109	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	17	26	60
31. Influenza	7	16	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	2	17
32. Pneumonia	119	148	267	17	2	1	—	1	2	4	10	50	180
33. (1) Bronchitis and emphysema	129	29	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	23	47	82
33. (2) Asthma	4	5	9	—	2	1	—	2	—	3	6	1	3
46. (6) Other diseases of respiratory system	32	14	46	8	1	—	—	—	—	3	6	1	13
34. Peptic ulcer	23	11	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	8	7
36. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Cirrhosis of liver	5	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	4	8
46. (7) Other diseases of digestive system	9	13	22	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	2	3
38. Nephritis and nephrosis	6	4	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	1	10
39. Hyperplasia of prostate	5	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
46. (8) Other diseases, genito-urinary system	14	12	26	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—
46. (9) Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	1	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. (10) Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	4	16	20	18	1	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	—
42. Congenital anomalies	23	21	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44. Other causes of peri-natal mortality	8	10	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
45. Motor vehicle accidents	26	12	38	—	2	1	7	4	3	2	6	9	4
47. All other accidents	31	33	64	—	3	3	2	2	3	4	6	7	34
48. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	20	11	31	—	—	—	1	1	7	8	—	6	4
49. All other external causes	3	2	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. ALL CAUSES	1,659	1,708	3,367	100	15	19	20	22	69	205	540	945	1,432
Percentage of total deaths				3.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.0	6.1	16.0	28.1	42.5

Subsequent to the receipt of this table information has been received of one maternal death.

V—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

J. N. P. HUGHES, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

New Legislation

During the year changes were made in the diseases notifiable.

The Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations 1968 – made infective jaundice notifiable from 15th June, 1968.

The Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 amended existing legislation and the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968 under Part III of the Act came into operation on 1st October, 1968.

The infectious diseases now to be notified to the medical officer of health are:

Acute Encephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Acute Meningitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute Poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing Fever
Cholera	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (Amoebic or Bacillary)	Tetanus
Infective Jaundice	Tuberculosis
Leprosy	Typhoid Fever
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping Cough
Measles	Yellow Fever
	Food Poisoning

Notification of the diseases listed below is no longer required:

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Erysipelas
Acute Primary Pneumonia	Membranous Croup
	Puerperal Pyrexia

The Public Health (Fees for Notification of Infectious Diseases) Order 1968 require the local authority to pay medical practitioners a fee of five shillings for each certificate of notification.

The incidence of notifiable diseases compared with that of the previous ten years is shown in the following table:

Disease	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Scarlet Fever ..	32	71	106	73	63	60	69	121	93	228	351
*Acute Rheumatism ..	1	3	9	14	9	3	4	13	16	15	—
Whooping cough ..	46	84	109	32	200	218	21	107	414	101	105
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	171	1,948	1,781	1,322	1,682	3,594	1,028	6,238	137	3,609	980
*Acute pneumonia ..	48	39	46	73	108	137	114	266	161	245	329
Meningococcal infection	9	1	1	—	7	4	2	1	3	2	6
Paralytic acute poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	1	—	4
Non-paralytic acute poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	2	2	2
Acute encephalitis (infective) ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis (post infectious) ..	4	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	29	64	50	355	33	97	207	77	139	1,084	639
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	1	3	—	5	2	2	3	2	19	14	50
*Puerperal pyrexia ..	1	4	4	2	8	13	35	82	31	17	57
Paratyphoid fever ..	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	2	1	4	—
Typhoid Fever ..	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—
Food poisoning ..	50	61	26	32	46	52	46	56	163	56	38
*Erysipelas ..	7	2	5	11	25	16	16	15	22	38	49
Malaria ..	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	4	—
Anthrax ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Leprosy ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective jaundice ..	45	(Notifiable from 1 5th June, 1968)									

(Note—Statistics relating to tuberculosis are reported upon later in this section.)

*These diseases ceased to be notifiable from 1st October, 1968.

Measles

Only 171 cases were notified – the lowest number since 1960. One child, a six year old boy, died in hospital as a result of post-measles encephalitis.

The former distinct biennial maximal incidence ceased in 1964 when trials of prophylactic immunisation commenced in Cardiff. In May the national measles immunisation campaign was launched. This was vigorously pursued in Cardiff and all school children in the City who had not previously received this immunisation or contracted measles were offered immunisation during the year. The procedure was also introduced at ten months into the department's schedule of routine infant immunisation. It remains to be seen what effect this will have on the expected maximal incidence of measles for the ensuing year.

Whooping Cough

Forty-six cases were notified. Of these 22 were fully immunised, 1 was partly immunised, 10 had not been immunised and in 13 cases no record was available (new arrivals in the city, caravan-dwellers, etc.).

Food Poisoning

Fifty cases were notified; the majority were sporadic and there were no outbreaks of any epidemiological significance.

Details of incidents and cases are given in the following table in the form prescribed by the Welsh Board of Health.

A report on the incidence of salmonella organisms in foodstuffs, etc., appears later on page 123.

Food Poisoning - Incidents and Cases

Causative Agent	General Outbreaks		Family Outbreaks		Sporadic Cases Notified or ascertained	Total No. of outbreaks and sporadic cases	Total No. of cases
	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained			
1. <i>S. typhimurium</i> ..	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
2. Other <i>Salmonellae</i> (a) ..	1	2	2	4	6	9	12
3. <i>Cl. welchii</i> ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. <i>Staph. aureus</i> ..	—	—	1	6	—	1	6
5. Other causes (b) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Cause unknown ..	—	—	1	2	27	28	29
7. Total	1	2	4	12	36	41	50

Food Poisoning due to *Salmonellae* other than *S. typhimurium*

<i>S. Stanley</i>	—	—	1	2	2	3	4
<i>S. enteritidis</i>	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
<i>S. canada</i>	1	2	—	—	—	1	2
<i>S. panama</i>	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
<i>S. fischerkietz</i> ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
<i>S. -4.12.d.</i>	—	—	1	2	—	1	2
<i>S. dublin</i>	—	—	—	—	1	1	1

Smallpox

No cases occurred in Cardiff during the year.

As a result of notifications received from Port Medical Officers in accordance with the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1966 and the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1966, 27 persons were placed under surveillance.

Anthrax

One case was notified to the Registrar-General during the year. The patient resided and had contracted the infection in the area of an adjoining local authority. The disease was diagnosed during his treatment in a Cardiff hospital in May and, therefore, for notification purposes was considered a Cardiff case.

CLASSIFICATION BY AGE AND SEX OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1968

DISEASES	under 1 year		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5-10 years		10-15 years		15-20 years		20-25 years		25-35 years		35-45 years		45-65 years and over		All ages				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total		
Scarlet fever ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	2	—	3	10	2	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	17	32		
Whooping cough ...	5	5	2	2	3	6	4	5	2	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	20	26	46		
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Measles ...	11	10	6	13	9	16	16	5	11	13	22	24	8	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	84	171		
*Acute pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	7	20	28	48	
Acute Meningitis ...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	9		
Paralytic acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Non-paralytic acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute encephalitis infective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute encephalitis post infectious ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4		
Dysentery ...	—	—	2	—	1	2	3	4	—	—	5	1	1	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	15	29	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
*Puerperal pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Enteric or typhoid (ex. paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
*Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	5	7		
Food poisoning ...	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	—	7	4	3	3	—	2	3	1	1	7	3	2	23	27	50
Typhus fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
*Acute rheumatism ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
Leprosy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
†Infective jaundice ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	4	2	3	4	3	3	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	26	19	45	

(Note: Statistics relating to tuberculosis appear later in this section.)

† Infective jaundice became generally notifiable from 15th June, 1968.

* These diseases ceased to be notifiable from 1st October, 1968.

Malaria

There was one case, the patient, a male aged twenty-four years, had contracted the disease while serving in H.M. Forces in the Far East. He was admitted to the Lansdowne Hospital on 1st March and discharged on 8th March to receive further treatment at the Royal Naval Hospital, Portsmouth.

Head, Foot and Mouth Disease. (Herpangina in America)

During the month of May many cases of this infection were reported in pre-school children attending a nursery school. It seemed likely that a small outbreak was occurring in the city and this was brought to the attention of medical practitioners via the weekly bulletin which is sent out by the department. The last outbreak occurred in the city in 1964.

Venereal Diseases

The tables below give the statistics concerning venereal diseases treated in the city during 1968.

Fluctuations in numbers are shown over the past seven years but there is an overall increase of 38% in totals of new cases presenting over this period. The occurrence of diagnosed syphilis and gonorrhoea is lower than the peak incidence of 1962, but the figures for gonorrhoea are 37% more than those for 1967 and show a 50% increase over the low totals for 1966. The largest increase over the years shown is that for 'other' venereal conditions requiring treatment. This total has gone up by almost 200% from 336 in 1962 to 949 in 1968.

The sex incidence continues unchanged to show a two to one male prevalence over female cases presenting for treatment. In the past year there were no marked changes in overall age distribution of cases. The younger age groups represented continue to cause concern but the only significant change in distribution was a big increase in cases of gonorrhoea in the age groups 19-24 years. There was almost 100% increase in this condition in both sexes in the 19-20 years group over the previous year's figures.

Treatment for Venereal Diseases	Total Cases						
	1962	1964	1966	1967	1968		
					Male	Female	Total
New Cases							
Syphilis only	41	30	33	41	23	10	33
Soft Chancre only	18	9	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea only	427	382	185	267	241	126	367
Multiple infections	15	13	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions							
(a) Requiring treatment	336	584	710	850	649	300	949
(b) Not requiring treatment	318	345	238	259	134	108	242
(c) Not yet diagnosed	1	18	5	4	2	—	2
TOTALS	1,156	1,381	1,171	1,421	1,049	544	1,593
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	5,493	6,602	4,937	4,793	3,028	2,150	5,178
IN-PATIENT DAYS IN HOSPITAL	541	409	494	673	270	117	387

Age Groups	1968			1967		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(a) SYPHILIS						
Under 14 years ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
15—16 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
17—18 years ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
19—20 years ..	1	—	1	2	3	5
20—24 years ..	3	4	7	8	2	10
Over 25 years ..	19	6	25	14	10	24
	23	10	33	24	17	41
(b) GONORRHOEA						
Under 15 years ..	—	1	1	—	2	2
15—16 years ..	—	5	5	5	4	9
17—18 years ..	13	11	24	10	15	25
19—20 years ..	40	25	65	23	12	35
20—24 years ..	88	56	144	50	32	82
Over 25 years ..	100	28	128	90	24	114
	241	126	367	178	89	267
(c) OTHER CONDITIONS						
Under 15 years ..	—	22	22	—	21	21
16—17 years ..	37	48	85	24	40	64
18—19 years ..	120	109	229	73	79	152
20—24 years ..	226	129	355	238	130	368
Over 25 years ..	402	100	502	395	113	508
	785	408	1,193	730	383	1,113

Tuberculosis

The long established decline in tuberculosis infection continues apart from a slight increase in notifications of pulmonary infection during the year shown in Table II. This is not thought to be significant but careful checking of contacts and preventive immunisation continue to be energetically followed. The previous practice of this department in serially skin testing all school children annually has now been discontinued. The procedure was revealing fewer cases each year and it was no longer felt to be justified. Skin testing of all school children at 12 years continues, followed by B.C.G. immunisation of all negative subjects. A further check Heaf test is performed in the following year in all subjects. Details of this work will be found in the section on immunisation and vaccination (see page 53).

Table I
Number of Notified Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Dying of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1968 by Age

Age Groups			Number of Deaths Annually from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
			1967	1968
0—14 years .. ..	..	..	—	—
15—24 years .. ..	..	..	—	—
25—34 years .. ..	..	..	—	—
35—44 years .. ..	..	..	—	—
45—54 years .. ..	..	..	1(2)	1
55—64 years .. ..	..	..	6	2
65 years and over ..	..	..	13(1)	11(3)
TOTAL .. ..	..	..	20(3)	14(3)

The numbers in brackets refer to the number of female deaths during these years.

The following deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis not included in the above Table also occurred during the year:

One male and one female aged 56 and 86 respectively neither of whom was a notified case of tuberculosis and one male and one female aged 60 and 83 respectively who had both previously recovered from the disease. A further two males aged 52 and 68 died from tuberculosis of other organs.

Table II

Giving the Number of New Cases of Tuberculosis during 1968 by Age and Sex

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	1	—	1	—	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—4 years	1	2	3	—	—	—
5—9 years	3	1	4	—	—	—
10—14 years	2	—	2	—	—	—
15—19 years	1	2	3	—	—	—
20—24 years	6	1	7	2	—	2
25—34 years	6	4	10	2	1	3
35—44 years	6	4	10	1	3	4
45—54 years	11	4	15	1	1	2
55—64 years	10	3	13	—	2	2
65—74 years	8	4	12	—	1	1
75 years and over ..	1	2	3	—	1	1
TOTAL	56	27	83	6	9	15

Not included in the above Table are 3 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, two male and one female aged 71, 56 and 86 who had not been notified before death. A further case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in a male aged 68, this case was also not notified.

Table III

New Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis – Localisation and Sex

	Males	Females	Total
Nervous System	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	—
Intestines and Peritoneum	—	1	1
Vertebral Column	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	1	—	1
Cervical Glands	5	6	11
Other Organs (including Skin) ..	—	—	—
Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—
Genito-Urinary	—	2	2

Does not include 1 Male Other Organs (Constrictive Tuberculous Pericarditis) (Not Notified).

Table IV

Giving Number of New Cases of Tuberculosis and Number on Register during Recent Years

	1966	1967	1968
Number of New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	87	77	83
Number of New Notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	12	16	15
Number of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases on Register at the end of the year	2,518	2,508	2,456
Number of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases on the Register at the end of the year	313	333	328

Table V

Giving the Number of Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register in Cardiff on the 31st December, 1967 and 1968

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of Cases on Register 31st December, 1967	1,478	1,030	2,508	141	192	333
Number removed from Register during 1968 through deaths from all causes	47	8	55	1	1	2
Number no longer traceable	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number removed during 1968 through leaving Cardiff to live elsewhere	19	13	32	2	—	2
Number recovered during 1968 as Recovery Cases	47	73	120	3	7	10
Number of Newly Notified Cases during 1968	56	27	83	6	9	15
Number of known cases who came from outside to live in Cardiff	13	4	17	—	1	1
Number of Cases on the Register at 31st December, 1968 ..	1,473	983	2,456	127	201	328

NOTE: During 1968 a new Tuberculosis Register was compiled from the previous register which had been in existence since 1920. It is as a result of the check made on the cases entered in the old register that there is a discrepancy in the figures above which is explained as follows:

At 31st December, 1967, total number of cases on Register	2,841
Cases removed during 1968	221
	2,620
Cases added during 1968	116
	2,736
Actual number of cases on Register, 31st December, 1968	2,784
i.e. an increase of 48.	

Previous checks on the Tuberculosis Register were based on the number of visiting cards held and not on the cases actually entered in the register. The last check revealed 48 current cases for whom no visiting cards were held – they have, therefore, been reinstated on the register.

Immigrants 1968 (Long Stay)

Country of Origin	*Number of Advice Notes Received	**Number Successfully Visited
COMMONWEALTH		
Caribbean	9	9
India	27	22
Pakistan	37	26
Other Asian	18	14
African	22	20
Others	10	9
NON-COMMONWEALTH		
European	18	10
Others	7	5
TOTAL	148	115

*Advice of arrival of Immigrant.

**Where Contact was established with Immigrant.

In 33 cases contact with the immigrant was not established – due to the fact that the immigrant was not at the address given, or the address was non-existent or immigrant moved back to home country within 2/3 days of arrival.

VI—PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

(National Health Service Acts, 1946–61)

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Vital Statistics

Live births (registered)	.. .. .	4,700
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	.. .. .	16.4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	.. .. .	10.4
Still births (registered)	.. .. .	65
Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	.. .. .	13.6
Total live and still births	.. .. .	4,765
Infant deaths	.. .. .	100
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births – total	.. .. .	21.3
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births – legitimate	.. .. .	19.5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births – illegitimate	.. .. .	36.9
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.. .. .	15.7
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.. .. .	13.6
Peri-natal mortality rate	.. .. .	27.1
Maternal mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	.. .. .	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	.. .. .	0.21

Live Births and Still Births – Sources of Notification

The following statement shows the number of live births notified as having occurred in Cardiff during 1968 according to the source of notification:

<i>Notified by:</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>
Municipal Midwives	311	2	313
General Practitioner Delivery Unit ..	303	2	305
Private Midwives (Domiciliary) ..	—	—	—
Private Midwives (Nursing Homes) ..	83	—	83
Parents or Doctors	6	—	6
<i>Maternity Hospitals:</i>			
(a) Cardiff Maternity Hospital ..	2,962	55	3,017
(b) St. David's Hospital	2,433	39	2,472
	<u>6,098</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>6,196</u>

Notifications in respect of children born to residents of other Authorities were as shown:

<i>Notified by:</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>
Municipal Midwives	5	—	5
Private Midwives (Domiciliary) ..	—	—	—
Private Midwives (Nursing Homes) ..	39	—	39
Parents	—	—	—
<i>Maternity Hospitals:</i>			
(a) Cardiff Maternity Hospital ..	481	14	495
(b) St. David's Hospital	697	17	714
	<u>1,222</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>1,253</u>

Transferred notifications of Cardiff cases were 60. Thus, after allowing for all transferred notifications, the number of Cardiff births notified was 5,003 and this figure was made up as follows:

					<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>
Domiciliary	625	2	627
Institutional	4,311	65	4,376
							<hr/> 5,003 <hr/>

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

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Senior Medical Officer

A. CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS

The number of deliveries by domiciliary midwives fell again in 1968. The popularity of short-stay bookings in hospital resulted in an increased number of patients discharged early in puerperium. Both these factors combined to modify the work of the domiciliary midwives.

Prior investigation of the homes of patients booked for short-stay in hospital and the nursing of these patients was a feature of the domiciliary midwifery service.

The transfer of responsibility of ante-natal supervision of patients to general practitioners in combination with hospital services led to a diminishing number of patients attending local authority clinics.

Health education in the form of mothercraft was promoted. The domiciliary midwife has been facing the challenge of a new approach to her work which must of necessity culminate in an integrated service combining hospital and district aspects of midwifery. In the interests of the community and to enlarge the scope of the work of the midwifery profession such a service should be welcomed but will need care and attention to detail in its administration.

Ante-Natal Care

As a consequence of more hospital confinements, 86% in 1968, the number of patients attending ante-natal clinics held in local health authority premises fell during the year. Sharing of care between hospital consultants and general practitioners was a feature commonly observed. In some practices with nurse attachment the midwife was able to follow up her patients in the general practitioner's ante-natal clinic. Where the local authority clinic was easily accessible some general practitioners preferred to hold their clinics there. The involvement of local authority medical officers in ante-natal care has been further reduced during the year.

Statistics

1,121 sessions were held in public health clinics at which the average attendance was 8 expectant mothers and the total attendances were 8,792.

There was one maternal death; the cause being cerebral haemorrhage due to spontaneous rupture of a developmental cerebral aneurism, associated with a fourteen week pregnancy.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

The illegitimate live birth rate in Cardiff in 1968 per 100 live births was 10.4. The total number of illegitimate births was 450 of which 341 were born to unmarried women and 109 to married women. Births in hospital amounted to 415 (92%) and only two of these took place outside Cardiff. Mother and baby homes (mostly outside Cardiff) accounted for 29 (6%) of births and 6 (2%) were born at home. In this respect the proportions were similar to 1967.

An analysis of the age groups showed that 204 mothers (45%) were under 20 years of age, 204 (45%) between 20 and 30 years of age and 42 (10%) were over 30 years of age.

Only 5% of infants were adopted, 3% were fostered and the remainder, 92%, were kept by their mothers.

The health visitor specially appointed to help supervise the care of unmarried mothers commented on the special needs of these mothers. In general the standard of ante-natal care they received was adequate and in future, the medical and social needs of these patients should be more comprehensively dealt with as a result of health visitor attachment to general practice. There is still a need for greater co-ordination of the social services.

It was estimated that about 6% of unmarried girls had no accommodation for themselves and their babies after leaving hospital and they were forced to have the infants fostered. Once again it is necessary to point out the need for day nursery facilities in Cardiff.

Mothercraft and Relaxation

The numbers of patients attending these classes which are organised by midwives, health visitors and two physiotherapists working on a sessional basis amounted to 234.

The Short-Stay Delivery Unit at St. David's Hospital

During 1968 the number of patients delivered in the Short-Stay Delivery Unit was 305, representing approximately half the total number of patients delivered by domiciliary midwives during the year.

				<i>Number of deliveries in the G.P. Delivery Unit</i>	<i>Proportion of total deliveries by domiciliary midwives</i>
1964 (Sept. – Dec.)	..	..	..	15	—
1965	..	..	..	147	15%
1966	..	..	..	309	33%
1967	..	..	..	329	44%
1968	..	..	..	305	49%

Although the proportion of domiciliary deliveries conducted in the Unit was greater than that of deliveries in the home, the total number of births in the General Practitioner Delivery Unit fell in 1968. This was associated with a fall in the total number of district confinements.

An analysis of statistics relating to the Unit is as follows:

Applications for booking	..	..	..	454
Patients delivered in Unit	..	..	..	305
Patients transferred from Unit due to complications of labour	..	..	..	20

Cancelled bookings:

Patients delivered in hospital	..	..	..	87
Delivered at home	..	..	..	47
Moved away from Cardiff	..	..	..	4
Other reasons	..	..	..	10

With the possibility of an integrated midwifery service in the offing and the high incidence of hospital confinement, the role of the General Practitioner Delivery Unit has to be reviewed periodically. There is a continued need for this type of service for a small proportion of patients who would otherwise have had their babies at home. It is regrettable that some of the confinements which took place in the home during 1968 could not have been conducted in the Unit where conditions are so much more favourable both for patients and midwives. This was impossible in many cases because of travel difficulties.

Cardiff Area Maternity Services Liaison Committee

During 1968 the Committee was very active. It met on many occasions to discuss the proposed integration of the maternity services. A comprehensive memorandum suggesting a means of accomplishing this integration was produced and circulated among the members of the Committee and the departments they represented. Comments were received from general practitioners, obstetricians, medical officers of health and midwives, and by the end of 1968 it was unanimously agreed that unification of the midwifery services was desirable to unite hospital and domiciliary departments under one administration. It was proposed that the hospitals should act as agents for the local health authority to accomplish this unity.

The administration of such a scheme of integration has posed many problems which have not so far been resolved.

B. BIRTH CONTROL AND FAMILY PLANNING

Report of the Cardiff Mothers' Advisory Clinic

The Cardiff Mothers' Advisory Clinic is held at 60 Railway Street, Splott, Cardiff, where advice on birth control may be obtained.

The following statistics relate to the work of the Clinic for the year:

Number of new patients	78
Number of old patients	584
Number of pre-baby cases	2
Number of medical cases examined and advised	28
Number of patients to whom free advice given..	214
Number of letters requesting further supplies ..	1,840

Family Planning Association

The Family Planning Association provides two sessions at Gabalfa Clinic, North Road, Cardiff, and three evening sessions at Cardiff Royal Infirmary. The Association provided a free service for 45 patients of limited means during 1968.

Sessions and attendances were as follows:

Number of sessions	284
Number of new patients	1,406
Total attendances	3,218

16 patients were referred by the local health authority.

321 patients were referred by general practitioners.

10 patients were referred by hospitals.

1,178 patients were referred from other sources.

In addition:

101 patients attended the Youth Advisory Clinic, and

18 males were referred to the Vasectomy Clinic.

Referrals from the Local Health Authority and the hospitals were fewer than in 1967 and this may be attributed to the expansion of the family planning services in these two departments.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (FAMILY PLANNING) ACT, 1967

Local Authority Family Planning Service

During 1968, the local health authority family planning services expanded. Two aspects of the services are described:

1. General services based at local health clinics providing a wide range of treatment for which a charge is usually made but catering also for a small proportion of free treatments.

The statistics in this section relate to six clinics, two of which were started in 1968 and, therefore, do not represent a whole year's experience:

Total number of patients seen	..	..	..	1,367
New patients seen	..	..	..	451
Number of patients given advice only	..	..	..	468
Number of patients treated	..	..	..	825
Other consultations	..	..	..	74

It is proposed to start another two or three clinics of a similar nature in 1969 and then it should be possible to make a true appraisal of the local authority family planning requirements financially and in terms of staffing.

2. A free service for families with special social needs. Families in special need were seen at three centres and the following figures show the extent of the work involved. A full-time health visitor supervised the follow-up of patients both in the clinic and at home and co-operated fully with the medical officer responsible for treatment, thus reducing the amount of domiciliary visiting by the doctor:

Number of clinic sessions	..	..	..	125
Total attendances	..	..	..	1,218
New patients seen	..	..	..	290
Number of domiciliary sessions	..	..	..	19
Number of patients seen on domiciliary visits	..	..	..	102

A full range of treatments were given, viz.:

I.U.D.	..	..	..	..	133
Contraceptive pill	..	..	..	..	144
Patients referred for female sterilisation	..	..	..	..	15
Patients referred for male sterilisation	..	..	..	..	3
Patients given condom	..	..	..	..	2

Joint Local Authority/Hospital Contraceptive Clinic

An important event during 1968 was the opening of a joint local authority/hospital contraceptive clinic at Cardiff Royal Infirmary. Senior Staff from the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology work in the clinic alongside Local Health Authority medical officers who have honorary contracts with the hospital.

The clinic has five functions:

1. It captures the post-natal patient to whom information is given before her discharge from the maternity hospital; the type of patient who may not have sought advice of her own volition.
2. It acts as a centre for teaching not only medical students but midwives in training.
3. Another purpose is research, to study the possible side-effects associated with newer methods of contraception.
4. The fourth aim is to try to reduce the demand for therapeutic abortions.
5. The fifth function is advisory to doctors who do contraceptive work either for the Local Health Authority, the Family Planning Association or in general practice.

A similar arrangement, to provide contraceptive advice for post-natal patients delivered at St. David's Hospital, Cardiff, is planned for 1969.

The overall services for family planning advice in Cardiff are provided by all the aforementioned agencies. It is believed that their work is complementary and that there is no overlap, but close liaison is necessary to achieve this.

C. INFANT AND CHILD HEALTH

Infant Deaths

There were 100 infant deaths in 1968. Of these 25 were primarily due to respiratory infection.

Care of Premature Infants

Statistics, relating to prematurity (after correction for transfers) are shown in the following tables and the table on page 22.

Number of Premature Live Births notified:

(a) In hospital	..	..	..	..	314
(b) At home or in a nursing home	..	..			4
					<hr/> 318 <hr/>

Number of Premature Still Births notified:

(a) In hospital	..	..	..	..	21
(b) At home or in a nursing home	..	..			2
					<hr/> 23 <hr/>

Child Health Centres

The number of children who attended Child Health Centres in 1968 was 11,170. The average attendance of children at clinics was 42 and 1,652 sessions were held during the year, total attendances were 70,001.

Screening Tests in Infancy

(a) Phenylketonuria and Allied Metabolic Disorders

Following the departure of Dr. L. I. Wolff from the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, to take up an appointment in Canada, the arrangements for urine-testing newborn infants for metabolic abnormalities, which had been practised in Cardiff for ten years, were taken over by Professor Robert Mahler of the Department of Metabolic Medicine, Welsh National School of Medicine.

The results of tests performed during the year showed no evidence of serious metabolic disorders in infancy.

Since 1963 children admitted to Field House Diagnostic Unit have had their urine examined by chromatography for abnormal biochemical constituents, and in 1968 for the first time an abnormality was found other than that in known cases of phenylketonuria.

The child had been known to be retarded from birth. His I.Q. was between 40 and 50 and he was eventually transferred to the Training Centre.

His urine showed an excess of histidine, and blood tests confirmed that he had HISTIDINEMIA, which is a rare condition usually found in association with subnormality or severe speech defect. Whether the damage caused is preventable by dietetic means if detected early enough as in the case of phenylketonuria is uncertain. This boy was, in fact, put on a low histidine diet without demonstrable effect on either his intelligence or behaviour.

This case does, however, illustrate two points:

1. The importance of routine chromatography of the urine of all babies early in life to recognise biochemical abnormalities such as this at a time when damage can be minimised.

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS													PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS	
	Born at home or in a nursing home														
	Born in hospital					Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day									
	Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home					Died									
	Total Births (1)	within 24 hrs. of birth (2)	in 1 and under 7 days (3)	in 7 and under 28 days (4)	Total Births (5)	within 24 hrs. of birth (6)	in 1 and under 7 days (7)	in 7 and under 28 days (8)	Total Births (9)	within 24 hrs. of birth (10)	in 1 and under 7 days (11)	in 7 and under 28 days (12)	in hospital (13)	Born at home or in a nursing home (14)	
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less ..	45	9	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz. ..	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. ..	43	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ..	63	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. ..	154	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
6. TOTALS ..	314	10	9	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	2	

1—1,000g, or less; 2—1,001 – 1,500g; 3—1,501 – 2,000g; 4—2,001 – 2,250g; 5—2,251 – 2,500g.

2. The importance of regular medical re-assessment of all handicapped children in the light of increasing medical knowledge, such as is done in Cardiff on admission to any of the special schools and at intervals throughout school life.

(b) Deafness

1,531 tests on children in 'at risk' categories were performed by Health Visitors and 6 pre-school children were found to have impaired hearing as a result of tests by Health Visitors.

(c) Congenital Malformations

The following table consists of cases of congenital malformation in infancy and childhood notified to the Medical Officer of Health by midwives, health visitors and departmental medical officers. The list includes both live and still births.

Nature of defect	Number of defects	Incidence per 1,000 total births
Central nervous system ..	20	4.2
Cardio-vascular system ..	8	1.7
Alimentary system ..	13	2.7
Musculo-skeletal system ..	32	6.7
Genito-urinary system ..	11	2.3
Multiple abnormalities ..	26	5.5
Other	15	3.2

Many minor skin defects were excluded and this accounts for the small number of events recorded in 1968 in category 'other'.

Infants 'At Risk': the Observation Register: Assessment of the Young Handicapped Child

During 1968, there were 1,449 names on the Observation Register.

A summary of the 'At Risk' categories is shown below. Some of the children were recorded in more than one category.

1. Ante-natal abnormalities	224
2. Labour complications	634
3. Peri-natal history	281
4. Prematurity	287
5. Post-maturity	78
6. Congenital abnormalities	105
7. Family history of deafness	15
8. Family history of mental subnormality ..	11
9. Severe illness after the peri-natal period ..	4
10. Parents' suspicion of deafness	1
11. Speech delayed beyond the age of 2 years ..	—
12. Other	1
	<hr/>
	1,641
	<hr/>

Preswylfa House School – Nursery Assessment Unit

When a new junior training centre was opened in Cardiff, the premises at Preswylfa House became vacant, including a purpose built Special Care Unit.

In view of the increasing numbers of multiply-handicapped children, in particular the children with Spina Bifida Cystica, who are now surviving in large numbers, it was felt that the unit could be used to provide a nursery school/assessment unit for this group of children.

Accordingly, in September, 1968, the nursery was re-opened by the Education Committee to cater for multiply-handicapped children between the ages of 2 and 5 (extending to 7 in special circumstances) with a staff of two teachers and two nursery nurses.

By the end of December, 13 children had been admitted and a further 18 children were known to the Authority to be suitable for admission and to be 3 years of age or more by August, 1969.

However, from experience gained in the first term of the variety and severity of the various handicaps, it was obvious that more staff would be required before all of these children could be properly catered for and the establishment is to be increased.

Variety of Handicap

	<i>Already In</i>	<i>On Waiting List</i>	<i>Total</i>
Spina Bifida	6	3	9
Cerebral Palsy	2	8	10
Severe defects of vision, including blindness	1	3	4
Defects of communication, excluding deafness	3	1	4
Other	1	3	4

It will be seen that there is a wide variety of handicaps and this mixture seems to work quite well at this stage of the children's development, the very verbal spina bifida children being a great help to both the visually handicapped and the children with difficulties in communication.

Specialist help available

1. The visiting school medical officer is also attached to the Department of Child Health in the Welsh National School of Medicine and is responsible for seeing the children as soon as they are known to the Local Authority and for referring them to the assessment unit.
2. The Professor of Child Health and his staff visit regularly. This includes visits for teaching purposes with medical students and also regular visits from the research assistant at the Spina Bifida Unit to supervise in particular the urinary problems of these children, with regular examination of their urine.
3. Physiotherapy is provided from the hospital three times weekly (frequency will probably increase as numbers go up).
4. The educational psychologist employed in the special schools.
5. Specialist health visitor who works with the young handicapped children and their families.
6. Regular visits for audiological assessment.
7. There is no speech therapist as such working in the school but as the numbers and age of the children increase, this may become necessary.

In addition, as it is hoped that the future Child Guidance Clinics of both the Local Authority and Hospital Board will be established in the same grounds, specialist help should be available from this source.

The Assessment Process

The children will have had before admission several visits from the school medical officer and specialist health visitor and a social report and medical history will have been completed.

After admission and as the child settles in and matures, it is possible to carry out more detailed examination, with particular reference to the following:

1. General intellectual level.
2. Presence of additional disabilities, e.g. in hearing and vision.
3. Full neurological examination, including testing for sensory loss and visual field defects.
4. Personality and emotional difficulties.

After a period of settling in and general examination, the child is discussed by a basic panel of school medical officer, head teacher, psychologist and health visitor, with additional specialists as indicated. A plan of campaign for further investigation and help is made. This is then discussed with the parents.

Before moving on to another school, the head of that school is invited to visit and see the child. The various problems involved are discussed. The parents and child are then invited to visit the proposed school.

Some Comments on the Unit to date

Increasing contact with the children has shown how severe a burden their daily care must be to their parents. Of the 31 children, for example, 21 are incontinent and only 8 are normally ambulant. The others are either in wheel chairs or mobile only with other aids of various sorts. (7 fall in the latter category.)

A great deal of the nursery nurses' day is spent in putting on and removing calipers and in toilet training.

Many parents have commented on the relief it has been to them to have their children cared for by experts during the day and to be saved the drudgery and time expenditure of almost daily hospital visits for one reason or another.

They have also commented (and this is something which has been apparent to the professional workers) on the way that the children have blossomed particularly in developing independence and social adaptability. It is obvious that the widening of experience that is being provided at this early age is going to be of great benefit to these very handicapped children. Even more important, they are happy and for this great credit must go to the excellent staff we have been fortunate to have from the beginning of this venture.

Developmental Examinations of Referred Pre-School Children

During 1968, 204 pre-school children were examined to ascertain the level of mental development. Health visitors were responsible for most of the referrals, but requests were received from paediatricians, public health medical officers, child care officers and a few from other departments. Forty-six children were under two years of age.

As a result of medical examinations, the following recommendations were made:

36 children recommended admission to primary school.

5 children referred for admission to Field House Diagnostic Unit.

10 referred to E.S.N. School.

38 severely mentally subnormal children referred for supervision by the Local Health Authority.

3 physically handicapped and referred to Greenhill Open Air School.

94 very young children for whom further assessment was recommended.

16 children recommended admission to Preswylfa Assessment Centre.

2 children recommended for the Deaf Class.

On 31st December, 1968, the register of potentially handicapped pre-school children contained 414 names; the names of 37 children born in 1968 were added for possible special medical and educational treatment. Recommendations made in 1968 were as follows:

1. Ordinary school	..	..	..	..	51
2. E.S.N. School (including Field House Diagnostic Unit)	..	..	..	..	23
3. Whitchurch Deaf Nursery	..	..	..	..	3
4. Partial Hearing Unit	..	..	..	..	1
5. Open Air School	..	..	..	..	4
6. Re-examination	..	..	..	..	13
					—
					95
					—

Some Defects of Infants and Pre-School Children

Visual Defects

Attended clinic for the first time	904
Examined for errors of refraction	216
Spectacles prescribed	162

Nose and Throat Defects

Number examined for the first time	..	..	543
Received operative treatment in hospital	..	114	
Received other forms of treatment at clinic	..	100	
Total attendances at clinic	..	..	734

D. SPECIAL CLINICS

Annexe to Cardiff Royal Infirmary

A total of 25 mothers and children were referred to this clinic via the ante-natal clinics and school health service during 1968. This shows a decrease of 15 in the total number of referrals compared with 1967.

The following diagnoses were made:

Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gonorrhoea		..	..	..	..	6
Other conditions requiring treatment				..	..	9
Other conditions not requiring treatment					..	7
						<hr/> 25

The Venereologist in charge of the clinic at Cardiff Royal Infirmary comments that there has been a remarkable drop in the numbers of pregnant women referred to the Moira Terrace Annexe Clinic over the past four years and that as the attendance rate and the infectivity rate at the clinic has increased by 11.4% and 6% respectively, this appears out of context. The six cases of gonorrhoea in 1968 were diagnosed only after delivery, indicating a failure of diagnosis during the ante-natal period. The matter was brought to the attention of the members of the Cardiff Area Maternity Services Liaison Committee. The high rate of hospital confinement in Cardiff and the fact that most ante-natal care is now shared between hospital maternity departments and general practitioners makes it necessary to arrange close liaison between these departments and the Venereology Department. Measures are being taken with the co-operation of these departments, as a result of which it is hoped to adequately screen the total ante-natal population.

Cervical Cytology – Cardiff Survey

In 1968, 10,265 women had their first cytology test under the scheme initiated in 1965. The total number of women tested up to the end of 1968 is over 54,000, 75% of them living within the city boundary. 6,943 women (4,298 of them in 1968) have now attended for a routine repeat test two to three years after a first normal test – approximately 70% of those recalled. In addition, just over 1,000 repeat tests have been taken after one year for women having 'Atypical' smears (700 of these were in 1968).

In order to determine the accuracy of the testing 1,206 women were re-tested one month after their first test in 1968, making a total of 2,870 from May 1967 to the end of 1968.

In 1968 there were 998 consultations for patients with abnormal cytology or for follow-up, making a total of approximately 2,500 consultations from the beginning of the survey.

Smears in which cellular changes suggested malignancy were found in 7.1 per 1,000 women who attended 'Voluntary' Clinics up to the end of 1968. Cases of carcinoma *in situ*, microinvasive and invasive cancer were found in 6.6 per 1,000.

Visiting throughout the city on a door-to-door basis has progressed steadily since late in 1965. This personal approach ensures that every woman can be acquainted with the scope of cervical cytology testing and can be advised of the facilities in her own area. By December 1968 eleven of the nineteen Electoral Wards had been visited – an average of three months per area, although some of the peripheral areas where there is much new housing of the detached type take a good deal longer. With so many married women at work during the day, evening visiting is frequently the only means of making contact. The continued co-operation of managements of large establishments such as stores, offices and works has ensured that some of these women are tested who might otherwise not have been able to attend a clinic. Similarly, the arrangement whereby tests are taken at home for those whose commitments make travelling to a clinic difficult, provides a regular intake both of first tests and repeats.

The response in the areas visited has never been less than 50% of married or ever-married women in the age range 25 to 69 years, and an overall acceptance rate of 57% has been achieved in this group. This compares favourably with the published results from other areas, and provides encouragement to the staff in all sections that their efforts are meeting with success.

Number of Patients examined during 1968

	Examined for the first time		Repeat examinations
	No.	%	
Voluntary Clinics	2,947	28.7	7,196
Works and Office Premises	45	0.4	92
Home Tests by S.R.N.	1,083	10.6	26
Problem and Welfare Families and Local Health Authority Family Planning Clinics	276	2.7	516
Gynaecologists Clinics	3,277	31.9	2,933
Family Planning Association ..	908	8.8	983
General Practitioners	551	5.4	181
Radiotherapy	118	1.1	319
Glamorgan County Council Clinics	1,060	10.3	229
TOTAL	10,265	99.9	12,475

E. NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948

Between January, 1963 and December, 1965, 13 registrations (persons and premises) were completed under the above Act; between January, 1966 and December, 1968, 63 registrations (persons and premises) occurred. During 1968 the statistics were as follows:

Number of registered premises at 31st December, 1968 ..	35
Number of children provided for	982
Number of registered Daily Minders at 31st December, 1968	37
Number of children cared for by Daily Minders	450

The number of children provided for increased by 277 in 1968.

The scope of the 1948 Act has been widened as a result of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, to include persons who were previously exempt from registration and this increased the applications for registration during the last quarter of 1968.

To cope with the overall increase in applications relating to the day care of children under 5 years of age, a procedure has been evolved for the careful evaluation of the qualifications, experience and health of the applicants and the suitability of the environment into which the children will be received. This has involved considerable clerical work related to the individuality of the applications and careful inspection of personal and environmental factors by the senior medical officer or the superintendent nursing officer, often supported by reports from public health inspectors and fire prevention officers, has been necessary.

The procedure is kept as flexible as possible and registrations are completed with the minimum of delay. To this end a pamphlet is being prepared which details the main provisions of the Act and this should be a useful reference for applicants and for staff involved in supervision.

Responsibility for supervision of registered child minders and premises lies largely with health visitors who refer any problems which they encounter to the superintendent nursing officer or the senior medical officer.

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Midwives in Practice

At the end of the year the midwives practising in the area were reported as follows:

(a) Institutional

(i) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act, 1946	100
(ii) Midwives employed in Nursing Homes	8

(b) Domiciliary

Midwives employed by the Authority	26
--	----

Medical Aid under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951

The number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, by a midwife:

(a) FOR DOMICILIARY CASES

(i) Where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service	—
(ii) Others	—

(b) FOR CASES IN INSTITUTIONS

Deliveries attended by Midwives

	DOMICILIARY CASES		Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked	Doctor booked		
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ..	20	598	618	0
(b) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	5,425
(c) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ..	—	—	—	83
TOTALS	20	598	618	5,508

(This table related to women delivered, not, in the case of multiple births, to infants.)

Statistics relating to Domiciliary Midwives

The statistics relating to the work of the service during 1968 are as follows:

Early Hospital discharges attended	1,034
48-hour hospital discharges attended	881
Housing visits to the above to arrange allocation of hospital beds ..	2,291
Total number of visits to patients during lying-in period ..	18,743
Total number of cases booked	642
Total number of cases attended	618

Part II Midwifery Training School:

Number of pupils entered school	32
Number of pupils entered examination	30
Number of pupils who passed at first attempt ..	25
Number of pupils who passed at second attempt ..	3
Number of pupils to re-sit examination in March, 1969 ..	2

Transport

At the end of the year motor car allowances were being paid to 22 midwives using their cars in connection with the Service. In addition one motor car was provided for the use of midwives.

Supervision

Officers of the Department made 154 visits of inspection of midwives.

Infectious Diseases arising from Childbirth

The following cases were notified during the year:

					<i>Domiciliary Confinements</i>
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	1

Both these cases were of a mild type.

Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits are made available where necessary in all cases of confinements other than in National Health Service hospitals. The number supplied during the year was 743.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The establishment consists of the equivalent of 54 full time district nurses. In addition 34 student district nurses completed their training during the year. The statistics relating to the work of the service during 1968 are as follows:

Number of new cases	..	..	..	..	3,598	
Cases carried over from 1967	..	..	..	..	1,300	
					<hr/>	
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	4,898	
					<hr/>	
Classification of new cases and visits:					<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Medical	..	..	..	..	3,964	133,087
Surgical	..	..	..	..	856	25,796
Maternal complications	..	..	..	..	77	689
Others	..	..	..	..	1	10
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					4,898	159,582
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Children under 5 years of age	..	..	..	..	44	
Patients over 65 years of age	..	..	..	..	3,067	
Sources from which cases were referred:						
General practitioners	..	..	..	..	2,981	
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	336	
Public Health Department	..	..	..	..	60	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	221	
Brought forward	..	..	..	..	1,300	
					<hr/>	
					4,898	
					<hr/>	

Laundry Service for Incontinent Patients

This service is now in its tenth year and during 1968, 132 patients received this service.

Marie Curie Service for Cancer Patients

In 1968, 24 patients received this service from specially recruited nurses. This service is operated on behalf of the Marie Curie Foundation.

Night Relief Nurses

Twenty-eight families received relief from nurses or night sitters on 191 nights in 1968, the eighth year since the inception of the service. The majority of patients receiving help were elderly, but some were younger people in the extreme stages of illness.

Incontinence Pads

More incontinence pads were used in 1968 especially where the requirements were short-term, e.g. when patients were awaiting hospital admission.

HEALTH VISITING

Staff

Following Miss Osmond's retirement at the end of 1967, Miss H. M. Thomas became Superintendent Health Visitor, and on 1st January, 1968, Miss M. McCarthy took up her post as Superintendent Nursing Officer with overall responsibility for all the city's domiciliary nursing services.

The figures mentioned below indicate some of the changes which are taking place in the work of the Health Visitors. There is an increase in the visits to persons over 65 and a decrease in visits to children.

The Health Visitor is responsible for advising mothers on infant care and for the developmental assessment of children. Routine visits to children in their first and second years of life still remain the biggest part of her work, but in the 2-5 years age group, visits are now made on a selective basis. This gives the Health Visitor more time to deal with other family problems, particularly those associated with old age.

This change in the pattern of health visiting is likely to increase with further attachment of the Health Visitors to General Practitioners.

The District Nurse will also be working closely with the General Practitioner and will be visiting many of the elderly patients. Close co-operation between the nursing services is necessary to avoid overlapping of their work and duplication of visits.

Home Visiting

A summary of the work carried out by Health Visitors is as follows:

Children born in 1968	{	First visits ..	4,365
		re-visits ..	8,147
Children born in 1967	{	First visits ..	5,292
		re-visits ...	7,018
Children born in 1963-66 ..	{	First visits ..	12,507
		re-visits ..	17,056
Vaccination and immunisation ..	{	First visits ..	199
		re-visits ..	216
Nutritional visits	{	First visits ..	25
		re-visits ..	19
Expectant mothers	{	First visits ..	624
		re-visits ..	164
Venereal diseases	{	First visits ..	1
		re-visits ..	—
Families with special problems ..	{	First visits ..	764
		re-visits ..	1,813
Chronic sick (under 65 years) ..	{	First visits ..	230
		re-visits ..	252
Persons aged 65 years and over	{	First visits ..	4,153
		re-visits ..	7,174
Mental subnormality	{	First visits ..	33
		re-visits ..	897
Mental Welfare	{	First visits ..	269
		re-visits ..	1,510
Tuberculosis households ..	{	First visits ..	424
		re-visits ..	852

B.C.G. immunisation	{ First visits ..	56
	{ re-visits	65
Visits to households for other infectious diseases	{ First visits ..	18
	{ re-visits	12
Premature and special care infants	{ First visits ..	113
	{ re-visits	174
Paediatric cases	{ First visits ..	469
	{ re-visits	555
Diabetic cases	{ First visits ..	111
	{ re-visits	163
Cardiac cases	{ First visits ..	257
	{ re-visits	198
Asthma cases	{ First visits ..	1
	{ re-visits	8
Other special enquiries, surveys, etc.		3,702
Ineffectual visits		17,484
Unmarried mothers		411
Information incomplete		2,087
		<hr/>
		99,888

Co-operation with General Practitioners and Hospitals

Health Visitors continued the policy of co-operation with general practitioners and hospitals and the following statistics, whilst not fully revealing the extent of this co-operation, give an indication of the liaison during 1968.

1. Number of persons aged 65 years or over who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital .. 2,021
2. Number of mentally disordered persons who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital .. 145
3. Persons visited excluding maternity cases after discharge from hospital (other than mental hospitals) 2,444
4. Number included in item 3 above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital 1,158

ATTACHMENT OF HEALTH VISITORS AND DISTRICT NURSES TO GENERAL PRACTICES IN CARDIFF

At the end of 1967, health visitors had been attached to five practices in Cardiff. During 1968 an additional seven practices (22 general practitioners) had requested health visitor attachment and this was accomplished by the end of the year.

It has been a policy of the department to appoint a district nurse to each practice at the same time as the health visitor is attached. The advantages of the system are well known and include a better understanding of family health and social problems resulting from close liaison between doctors and nurses. Continued association between the nurses and their colleagues at clinics and health centres has been found to be essential to keep them in touch with community problems. General practitioners have now reached the stage when there is almost universal agreement that the team approach which attachment of health visitors and district nurses brings to the practice is valuable for the medical and social care of families.

The administrative arrangements have to be completed before attachment in Cardiff is universal but it is hoped to accomplish this during 1969.

Some changes in the pattern of district nursing will occur because the distribution of cases varies from practice to practice and it would not be economical to base attachment only on the size of the practice. Sharing will be necessary but should not detract from the service which the nurses provide and their liaison with the general practitioners. Ancillary help for the district nursing service is essential to enable the nurse to devote sufficient time to establish the necessary contacts with general practitioners and with their health visitor colleagues.

At present some practices are widely scattered involving considerable travelling between one patient and another and communications are often difficult. When nurses and doctors are based in health centre-type accommodation the situation will be easier.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Although the demands on the Service have increased in 1968, no additional money was made available in the original estimates for 1968/69. By early summer the situation became so critical, despite an appeal to outside organisations explaining that it was quite impossible to help any except the most urgent and deserving cases, that the approval of the Finance Committee was obtained for an additional £5,000 to be spent on the Home Help Service. (Equivalent to 10 full-time home helps – which is approximately an $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ increase.) During the third quarter of 1968, the number of cases helped, plus the number on the waiting list, was 2,314, compared with 2,084 in 1967, representing an increase of 11%.

The following are some statistics relating to the Service in 1968:

1. No cases, not even maternity cases, received a full-time home help and only 12 cases are receiving help on more than three sessions a week.
2. 83% of all cases received help for only one session a week.
3. 144 cases on the waiting list received very little regular help (additional hours required – 576).
4. 40 cases urgently required at least one session more each week (additional hours required – 160).
5. At least 75 cases should be helped at least once more each week (additional hours required – 300).

From the statistics, it will be seen that when the need of these people on the waiting list and those requiring extra help is added together, i.e. 576 plus 160 plus 300, equalling 1,036 hours, this is the equivalent of approximately 26 full-time home helps. Provision for a minimum of 26 full-time home helps has been made in the estimates for 1969/70 at an approximate additional cost of £13,000 in a full year.

Annual Statistics

Details of the service provided during the year are as follows:

Number of Home Helps employed at the end of the year:

	1968	1967
Whole-time	30	36
Part-time	330	320

Cases for which help was provided:	1968	1967
Maternity	68	98
Tuberculosis	8	10
Chronic sick	332	278
Aged and infirm	2,198	2,002
Mentally disordered	14	3
Blind	3	22
Acute sick	89	73
Miscellaneous	—	—
	<hr/> 2,712 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,486 <hr/>

NURSING EQUIPMENT ON LOAN

The number of issues and returns of the various items has increased over the year, as shown by the following figures; those in brackets being for the previous year.

	<i>Deliveries</i>	<i>Returns</i>
Air rings	156 (99)	111 (37)
Bed rests	423 (206)	342 (86)
Bed pans	239 (152)	145 (61)
Bed cradles	69 (42)	17 (28)
Bed tables	14 (5)	12 (3)
Commodes	466 (269)	385 (197)
Invalid chairs	312 (166)	259 (98)
Walking sticks	154 (80)	84 (24)
Walking aids	205 (50)	118 (17)
Fracture boards (sets)	38 (18)	21 (10)
Urinals	85 (77)	— (29)
Mackintosh sheeting	240 (160)	— (8)
Bath seats	6 (—)	— (—)
Crutches (pairs)	182 (162)	132 (79)

The amount of £1,500 was spent on providing additional equipment during the year thus making a total of £5,489 since 1966. The service will be expanded further during 1969.

THE CARE OF THE ELDERLY

By JOHN N. P. HUGHES, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

The estimated population of people of 65 years and over in the City of Cardiff mid 1968 was 35,350. This was 12.3% of the city's total population and this proportion is the same as that of this age group in the estimated national population. During the past year a 2% increase in numbers had occurred.

All aspects of Local Authority work with the elderly in the city continued to expand during the year, but as in previous years we must reiterate the failure of this expansion to keep pace with the long predicted increases in demand. We must record the anxiety felt by the City Council and communicated to the Welsh Hospital Board regarding the inadequacy of beds for the elderly in the local hospitals. Geriatric beds actually showed a reduction in number during the year with the closure of two wards at St. David's Hospital due to staff shortages. It is sad to view a notice placed over one of the ward doorways stating 'Private - Staff sitting room'. Whilst improved facilities for staff are admittedly most essential, it is disconcerting to see these achieved at the detriment of the bed state. It is also tacitly assumed that the hospital authorities are content to allow this situation to attain permanency.

The psychogeriatric bed state was even more disconcerting. During the year one of the two hospitals providing these beds suspended admissions entirely and this state appears to be persisting. The remaining hospital at Whitchurch was forced to severely curb admissions as psychogeriatrics had seriously encroached upon accommodation intended for other patients and a worrying state had emerged. A stringent waiting list had, therefore, to be established and in this area the farce of maintaining 'waiting lists' for cases urgently requiring hospital treatment of this nature had previously been avoided by the concerted efforts of all involved in these problems. The situation has, therefore, seriously deteriorated and we eagerly await the Hospital Board's response to their duty of making adequate facilities available in this sector. Up to the present they have not publicly acknowledged even the existence of the problem!

Geriatric Register

An analysis of the index of cases of persons over 65 years of age in the city who were known to be 'at risk' at the end of 1968 is shown below:

		<i>Total</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>
Females	..	3,534	1,401	2,133
Males	..	1,214	542	672
Persons	..	<u>4,748</u>	<u>1,943</u>	<u>2,805</u>

The 4,748 persons form 13.4% of the total of the city's population of persons over 65 years.

The Proportion of the Geriatric Population in Receipt of Various Services provided by the Department

Home Nursing	3,067 cases during the year received 110,819 visits or 8.7% of population over 65 years.
Home Help	1,957 cases during the year received regular help or 5.5% of population over 65 years.
Chiropody	4,315 cases received 20,134 treatments or 12.2% of population over 65 years.
Health Visiting	5,287 cases visited during year or 14.9% of population over 65 years. (Cases exceed numbers current on register at end of year due to constant exclusion of deceased persons.)

These figures indicate the extent of community services provided by the Health Department and illustrate the considerable volume of work now being performed to help alleviate the problems of the elderly.

Geriatric Liaison Health Visitors

Due to overall shortages in Health Visiting personnel, during the year, it was necessary to reduce the establishment in this section from 3 to 2. Miss Healy transferred to other work in the department in May and was replaced by Mrs. Hare, an S.R.N., who assists the remaining two health visitors. One of these, Miss Bennett, left in September and was replaced by Mrs. Shepherd.

During the year, 1,134 new cases were dealt with by the section and a total of 3,635 visits were made. These included 476 cases for social assessment for the geriatric hospital consultants. Some 948 hospital discharged cases were routinely visited and general practitioners referred 249 persons. In addition to visits to patients' homes, the work required 404 hospital visits, 60 visits to Welfare Centres and Hostels and 71 calls at Ministry of Social Security offices, shops and post offices, etc.

Medical officers working in association with this section made 452 visits to patients with particularly difficult problems during the year.

Area Health Visiting of the Elderly

At the end of the year some 3,795 cases were in receipt of visits from area health visitors. These are shown below and totals equal those for last year. Thus for the first time in some ten years no increase is shown.

Geriatric Cases known to Health Visitors

<i>Area Clinics:</i>	1961	1963	1965	1967	1968
Roath	383	651	800	827	745
Gabalfa	175	214	409	338	356
Splott	56	155	192	216	216
Grange	186	169	267	215	226
Canton	258	370	461	456	451
Ely	130	212	212	395	405
Llanrumney	91	195	337	410	208
College Farm	56	110	141	173	190
Fairwater	87	190	222	325	318
Llanishen	26	91	140	220	243
Butetown (opened mid 1966) ..				43	60
Whitchurch } (included in the ..				78	98
Rhiwbina } city April 1967) ..				93	103
Trowbridge (opened during the year)					176
					<hr/> 3,795 <hr/>

The changes seen in this table reflect interesting sociological changes in the areas mentioned due to development and ageing population structures. Area Health Visitors made some 4,153 first visits and a further 7,174 re-visits making a total of 11,327 to the elderly during the year. This total is 14% more than that for the previous year. This has been made possible by the involvement of S.R.N. nursing personnel to assist health visitors in their routine duties.

The Day Centre for a small number of very frail elderly people requiring various attentions due to physical or mental infirmity continues to operate on two days a week at Grange Clinic. The service provided includes nursing attention and bathing in addition to an adequate lunch and other refreshments. The once weekly afternoon Bathing Club is still held at Splott Clinic. Volunteers of the British Red Cross transport the elderly persons attending. Bathing and washing of hair, etc. are the activities provided in a relaxed informal atmosphere, with light refreshments.

Place of Death

During the year some 1,050 deaths of women over 60 years and men over 65 years occurred at home, out of a total of 2,461 deaths. Thus 43% of persons in this age group died at home. This compared with 44% in 1967 and 45% in 1966. The trend of hospitalisation for the terminal event thus appears to continue though a considerable number of those dying in hospital are cared for in the community for part of their last illness.

Geriatrics in the city who died at home	1,019
Geriatrics normally resident in the city who died at the homes of relatives or friends outside the city	31
Geriatrics normally resident in the city who died in the city hospitals	1,122
Geriatrics normally resident in the city who died in hospitals outside the city	289
TOTAL	<hr/> 2,461 <hr/>

Court Orders

Of a number of cases referred for compulsory action for removal to hospital or hostel most responded to intensive persuasion. However, two cases required emergency action by this means under the National Assistance Act, 1948, S.47 and National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, S.1.

ACTIVITIES OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND ORGANISATIONS IN THE CITY CONCERNED WITH THE WELFARE OF THE ELDERLY

City Welfare Department

Residential accommodation provided was unchanged from that of the last year. 552 places for elderly persons were provided in 15 hostels. The Authority supported 632 permanent elderly residents. 82 of these were in homes provided by voluntary bodies, 26 were in hostels provided by other authorities but all financially recompensed by the Cardiff Corporation. 177 new permanent elderly residents were accepted during the year and 89 were taken as short-term cases for holiday relief, etc.

The number of 'Meals on Wheels' provided increased by some 14% over the previous year's total but remains proportionately low for the population served. This is due to a preference by the Department for the provision of meals at Day Centres and Luncheon Clubs as it is felt they serve a dual purpose of eliminating isolation in addition to the nutritional aspect. One new all day centre and one additional luncheon club was opened during the year. A 21% increase in total meals provided was achieved in comparison with the total for 1967. Once again tribute must be paid to the Women's Royal Voluntary Service for the preparation and distribution of all meals.

Day Centres						<i>Lunches Served</i>
Swansea Street, Splott	..	..	..	..	..	11,061
Bangor Street, Roath	..	..	..	..	..	18,153
Clydach Street, Grange	..	..	..	..	..	14,558
Wyndham Street, Riverside	..	..	..	..	..	7,587
Minehead Road, Llanrumney	..	..	..	..	..	8,603
Grand Avenue, Ely	..	..	..	..	..	20,776
Crwys Road, Cathays (opened January, 1968)	..	..	..	..	..	7,680
Luncheon Clubs						
St. Mary's, Whitchurch	..	..	..	..	..	3,958
St. Timothy's, Ely	..	..	..	..	..	1,354
St. Hilary, Rumney	..	..	..	..	..	1,495
Glan Taff, Llandaff North	..	..	..	..	..	1,690
Rhiwbina (opened March, 1968)	..	..	..	..	..	2,996
Meals-on-Wheels	..	..	..	..	..	28,689
TOTAL						<u>128,600</u>

City Housing Department

Number of one-bedroomed units erected in 1968	..	275
Total of one-bedroomed units (mainly for elderly people)		
at end of 1968	..	2,754

Each of these dwellings erected since 1961 has been provided with background central heating.

Voluntary Community Service

This organisation of groups of young persons continues to contribute many items of service for the elderly in the community not otherwise available. These include decorating, gardening, and various odd jobs in addition to voluntary visiting.

Council for Social Service

This body carries on its work to co-ordinate much voluntary activity. Census taking of the elderly 'at risk' in the various wards continues and the organised visiting schemes by volunteers in the various areas are proving of great value in combating loneliness.

A Geriatric Case History – unusual but unfortunately not unique

Mrs. M.W.

Died 1968 – Aged 92 years

The Coroner called for a report, the gist of which is contained below.

The Public Health Department first became involved ten years ago.

The area health visitor reports finding an elderly lady – Mrs. M.W., living in squalor in a dark damp basement room of a semi-derelict house in the central area of the city. The newly appointed geriatric health visitor investigates. Mrs. M.W. is a life-long alcoholic and an inveterate snuff taker. Thrice widowed, she had no children surviving beyond infancy. She has a long record of court appearances for drunkenness and assault and now that she has outlived most of her friends and contemporaries she is known only to the police serving her area. She is becoming frail but is still able to collect her 'assistance money' and is to be seen in the 'snug' of any one of a number of pubs in the back streets of the central area.

Winter comes and the geriatric health visitor thinks about Mrs. M.W. It is a particularly cold day and snow falls after lunch. She visits the dingy basement – there is no reply so she enters. She thinks the huddled form on the heap of rags is dead. She investigates more closely – this needs courage – the house is rat infested, there is a nauseous smell, the room flea-ridden and the human form coal black with dirt is affected by lice of all three types. Mrs. M.W. is still alive but unconscious. An ambulance is summoned which takes her to a warm clean geriatric ward. In a short time the patient is also warm and clean and recovering from the effects of cold, alcohol and relative malnutrition on an ageing body. But the body is still very resilient and free from physical disease. She is short in stature, thin and wiry. Her hair is only touched by greying and her eyes gleaming and enquiring. The spirit remains strong and her personality can be described as belligerent and aggressive, like a tigress when sober and little more mellow and approachable – if slightly inco-ordinate – when drunk.

'They' (*italics*) should do something – she cannot be discharged from hospital back to her derelict room. The Welfare Department offer residential accommodation in an old people's hostel (they did not have 200 urgent cases on their waiting list at that time as they do now). She emphatically rejects the offer. She wants a place of her own. The red tape is cut and on the Medical Officer of Health's recommendation, the City Housing Department immediately find a purpose-built old person's bungalow for her – a most attractive and desirable accommodation. The Assistance Board (alias Ministry of Social Security, alias Department of Health and Social Security) are most helpful. They purchase a new gas stove and give some financial assistance. The geriatric health visitor begs, borrows and extorts from colleagues and friends and various agencies, sufficient furnishings and chattels to make a most comfortable home. Her husband even has to give up his leisure to fit up the bungalow, fix shelves and curtains and repair a neglected wireless to give the old lady a good start in her rehabilitation. Things will be done properly, the home help will go in twice weekly and the district nurse will call to help with baths and dressing. At the end of the first week following discharge from hospital, the medical officer concerned is contacted by both the home help organiser and the Supervisor of District Nurses. Mrs. M.W. is not co-operative! She never takes off her clothes and it appears that the question of a bath can only be brought up when she is stuporous. The bungalow is becoming filthy. She sits on the floor next to her fire and has heaped the coal into a corner of her living room. One thinks of the witches scene from *Macbeth*. The home help will not go again. Last time she went, Mrs. M.W. attacked her with an axe. When she is contradicted, Mrs. M.W. is very 'handy' with an axe.

Some time passes. A W.R.V.S. lady reports Mrs. M.W. in a terrible condition. 'It's disgusting – *They* should do something about it.' The geriatric health visitor and medical officer journey forth. Mrs. M.W. is whisked into the excellent and renowned unit for the treatment of alcoholism at the local mental hospital. She is soon physically rehabilitated

but does not want to stay in hospital. Her home has been cleansed by the Public Health Inspectorate – 600 empty bottles were removed. It is refurbished by the health visitor and home help.

Mrs. M.W. returns. She cannot be legally detained at the mental hospital. Anyway without her co-operation no effective treatment is possible for her alcoholism. 'They' (italics) decide that the only practical approach to the problem in a lady in her mid 80's is for the geriatric health visitor to collect the pension and supplementary allowance and personally do necessary shopping for food and essentials. In order to maintain Mrs. M.W. on an even keel and avoid 'withdrawal' symptoms, alcohol must be provided. Controlled amounts of stout, sherry and some spirits are provided with the groceries. This prevents her bartering her food and furniture for meths, surgical spirits, etc., and the supervised situation proves manageable and halts complete social degeneration.

Very frequent visits were necessary and gradually we were grudgingly accepted by Mrs. M.W. We never discovered any exogenous factors contributing to her personality or behaviour factors. There was nothing we could put right. All attempts to create social contacts failed. Although capable of walking normally, she almost never went outdoors. Her neighbours tried to be helpful and friendly but only the valiant ('thick skinned') few kept up the exercise. She adamantly rejected any home help or nursing assistance. Occasionally every few months would change her clothes for new ones bought by the health visitor who at the same time would try to get her to wash her hands and face or allow her bedding to be renewed. It remained necessary to stand between her and 'the axe' when any topic she found distasteful was brought up and the welcome was noticeably chilly if no alcohol was provided and her stocks were low.

This state of affairs persisted for many years with regular messages from well-meaning, but uninformed, people that 'They' (italics) – meaning either the health or welfare department – should do something about it. If the trouble was taken to explain the situation it was invariably remarked that 'They' (italics) should *make* her go into a home or special hospital for 'people like that'. The fact that she was happy in her apparently cheerless and filthy way was lost on them.

After some time we were surprised by the arrival of a letter from the Welfare Department of a town on the South Coast. They had in one of their residential homes an elderly lady who was the only sister of Mrs. M.W. and they thought that since Mrs. M.W. had a bungalow perhaps the two old dears should live there together, in their declining years. We are suspicious. Mrs. M.W. is a problem, but possibly she and her sister will, instead of alleviating it, provide twice the problem. We reproach ourselves and say the least we can do is arrange a visit by the elderly sister. We had not known of the existence of any relatives except that woman from the West who turned up on one occasion seeking her 'aunt' and left within a short time taking away a large bundle of clothes and replacement bedding recently collected from the W.R.V.S. depot.

Sister is installed. Initial greetings were friendly if not closely affectionate. Within a few hours the emergency ambulance service is contacted by the neighbours. A violent scene has occurred and there is much blood about the room. It is not Mrs. M.W.'s blood, though she is mildly injured. She and her sister had celebrated their reunion by a really excessive indulgence in alcohol. This we had prevented for years but the sister had been given pocket money by her Welfare Department to cover her visit. In their cups the two sisters had had a difference of opinion which developed into a fight with empty bottles. Mrs. M.W. had wielded a broken bottle over her sister's head causing a severe laceration and concussion. Some ribs were also broken by both parties. They are placed in separate wards and both make speedy recoveries. Sister returns to the South Coast and is heard of no more.

On her return home, Mrs. M.W. is obviously showing signs of greater frailty and eating less of the more than adequate food provided for her. She mellows a little. She still refuses to wash but will now accept the daily call of a home help lady. This proves valuable as the home help is a real 'gem'. She even calls at week-ends in her own time to make sure all is well. This lets the health visitor 'off the hook' to some extent. The food situation is now more closely supervised than ever and whilst very little formal cleaning is allowed by Mrs. M.W. at least the worst of the mess is removed.

But, she gradually declines and now occasionally vocalises the fact that she would welcome death. Her only friend is the bottle. She does not regard us, her only human contacts who are trying hard to help her, as friends. She refuses to eat and we try and tempt her with favourite morsels formerly very acceptable, but to no avail. We see her on Friday. She is still on her feet but rather weak. Not too weak, however, because on mention of the desirability of her entering hospital for treatment we are vigorously ejected by her – axe in hand! The home help calls round and sees her on Saturday but is not allowed in on Sunday though she sees her through the window. We are called on Monday. She will not answer. Is she all right? We produce a key we have had cut duplicating her own key. We enter, she is lying unconscious on her bed clutching a full bottle of spirits. We are very worried, never before have we seen a *full* bottle in her hands. She is hastily conveyed to hospital by ambulance, but dies within the hour.

There was plenty of food in her house, plenty of coal and adequate personnel to help her. The welfare state had provided ample sufficiency of money for her needs – including a reasonable quantity of alcohol – without need to cut down on any essentials. After all our efforts Hypothermia and Malnutrition are the cause of death. Have we failed abjectly? Was it worthwhile – keeping Mrs. M.W. alive for ten years?

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The department maintained similar arrangements with the panel of chiropodists for the treatment of patients at clinics, surgeries and in their own homes as has previously been described in annual reports. Almost all the patients were of retirement age or over. The waiting list increased to 669.

Table I

Number of patients registered	..	..	..	..	4,315
Number of patients on the waiting list	..	..	..	..	669
Number of chiropodists	..	..	..	..	23
Number of treatments given:					
at Surgery	..	..	..	13,023	
at Home	..	..	..	3,915	
at Clinics	..	..	..	3,196	
				<hr/> 20,134 <hr/>	

Table II

Number of patients registered of retirement age or over	..	4,282
Number of patients registered as expectant mothers	..	—
Number of patients registered as handicapped persons	..	33
		<hr/> 4,315 <hr/>

In addition to the arrangements provided directly by the department, grants were made to the Women's Royal Voluntary Service to maintain chiropody services at Day Centres for the aged at Grangetown, Plasnewydd, Riverside, Splott, Llanrumney, Ely and Bangor Street, Roath.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The staff of the service had been augmented in 1967 and no further additions were made to the staff during the year. The service continued under considerable pressure and demands on the service for conveyance to day hospitals in particular increased, as will be shown by the statistics given below. Plans were approved and work commenced on providing a separate additional garage near to the ambulance headquarters to accommodate ten ambulances to relieve congestion in the main garage. This work had not been completed at the end of the year.

Analysis of Journeys from 1st January to 31st December, 1968

		<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Miles</i>
(a)	Patient Carrying Journeys:			
	Emergency	11,825	12,291	95,848
	Accident	2,509	2,771	14,032
	Outpatient	30,437	92,926	286,117
	Others	5,859	11,041	64,351
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		50,630	119,029	460,348
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
(b)	Abortive and service journeys	1,863	—	9,018
(c)	Transporting of midwives, apparatus, etc.	12	—	80
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTALS	52,505	119,029	469,446
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(Totals for the year 1967)	(50,398)	(114,442)	(444,836)
	Stretcher cases included in above		29,277	169,734
	Sitting cases included in above		89,752	290,614
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			119,029	460,348
			<hr/>	<hr/>
	Average mileage per journey — 8.94 (1967 — 8.82)			
	Average mileage per patient — 3.94 (1967 — 3.88)			

HEALTH CENTRES AND HEALTH CLINICS

Trowbridge, Rumney Health Centre

The new Health Centre at Trowbridge, which is a new estate beyond the established village of Rumney, was completed and brought into use on 7th October. The Centre is relatively small and was built at a cost of £39,461 including furniture and equipment. It provides four suites of consulting and examination rooms for use by general practitioners, a general purpose room, large office, health visitors' room, a treatment unit which includes a clinical room and dressing room, nurses' room together with bathroom, small laboratory, etc. It has a very pleasant approach with a pram shelter totally enclosed, a small children's playroom and a pleasant waiting room, around which most of the rooms are grouped.

Llanedeyrn Health Centre

The construction of a new Health Centre for the Llanedeyrn Estate, which is in course of development, was envisaged in my report of 1967 and I am pleased to report that work commenced during 1968 and the building should be available in the autumn of 1969. This Health Centre has been approved by the Executive Council and the Welsh National School of Medicine agreed to set up and sponsor a general practice unit at this Health Centre. In the meantime, as residents were already being accommodated in the first stages of development, a temporary Health Centre was opened in a house provided by the Estates Committee at Chapel Wood. Dr. R. Harvard Davis was appointed by the Welsh National School of Medicine as a senior lecturer and commenced practise at this temporary Health Centre. This temporary arrangement worked most efficiently and provided a service for the new residents which would not otherwise have been readily available to them.

Whitchurch and Rhiwbina Areas

Approaches were made to the Executive Council with a view to the conversion of the Rhiwbina Clinic into a Health Centre and the re-building of the premises at Whitchurch to provide a new Health Centre for that area. The Executive Council, however, were unable to agree to these proposals as the general practitioners in the area did not appear to be interested.

Fairwater Clinic

A request was received from general practitioners in the Fairwater area for the extension and conversion of the existing Fairwater Clinic to a Health Centre and negotiations are proceeding to this end.

Grangetown Clinic

A similar request was received in respect of the Grangetown Clinic in view of the fact that certain property would be demolished which might include a doctor's surgery and agreement in principle has been reached to provide facilities at Grangetown Clinic. This matter, it is hoped, will be taken further in 1969.

Riverside Health Centre

The site for this Health Centre was determined by the Council during 1968 and the Executive Council was asked by the Health Committee to ascertain whether this project could be regarded as having the support of general practitioners working in this area. The Executive Council explained that these practitioners were still interested in the project but they were concerned about the financial arrangements, particularly in view of the dispute which had arisen between the Executive Council and the City Council over revised charges for the Butetown Health Centre.

HEALTH EDUCATION

by ANNE JONES, B.A.

The Health Education Unit distributed a wide variety of posters and leaflets to clinics, members of the public, and to general practitioners for display in their surgeries. This material covered the following topics:

Prevention of accidents, anti-smoking propaganda, cleanliness and food, dental health, drugs, care of old people, vaccination and immunisation, care of medicines in the home, child care, nutrition, personal hygiene, sex education, venereal disease, mental health, cancer information, and various informative posters about welfare foods, maternity benefits, national insurance contributions, and ophthalmic services.

1. 'Five Day Plan' Group Therapy Courses

Five such courses and five 'follow-up' sessions, involving 30 evening sessions, were held at the Municipal Offices. Attendance has increased considerably and an average attendance of 60 members was recorded. The Education Department of the Seventh Day Adventist Church co-operated closely with the Department in the running of these sessions and provided the psychologist for the courses. The Information Centre for Cancer Education continued to provide a van to transport equipment, and also loaned several anti-smoking films to the Department.

2. Cervical Cytology Service

The films 'Time and Two Women' and 'Breast Self-examination' were shown eight times to women's organisations in the city at their request. At these showings a lady doctor was in attendance to answer questions.

A full assessment of the services is given in the appropriate section.

3. Mothercraft and Infant Welfare Classes

Twenty-nine visits were made to Mothercraft classes held in the Authority's clinics, where the films 'To Janet a Son', 'Birthday' and 'Their First Years' were shown. These films were also shown at Young Wives' clubs in the area, at evening sessions.

4. Health Education at Schools and Colleges of Further Education

A. Schools

Thirty-six visits were made to schools in Cardiff during the year, in addition to visits made to schools which hold courses for school leavers, in accordance with the recommendations of the Newsome Report. Health Visitors, Medical Officers and members of the Health Education Staff gave talks on a wide variety of health topics and the following films were used:

- (i) 'A Quarter Million Teenagers'
- (ii) 'Learning to Live'
- (iii) 'Development of Individual Differences'
- (iv) 'Insight or Insanity'
- (v) 'Drugs and the Nervous System'
- (vi) 'Emergency Resuscitation'
- (vii) 'Health Services in Britain'
- (viii) 'One in 20,000'
- (ix) 'Smoking and You'
- (x) 'Protective Foods'
- (xi) 'Nothing to eat but Food'
- (xii) 'Fly about the House'
- (xiii) 'Mary's Birthday'
- (xiv) 'The Seventh Age'
- (xv) 'Let's Keep our Teeth'
- (xvi) 'Johnny and the D.K. Robot'
- (xvii) 'The Care of your Skin'

During 1968 there was a considerable increase in the number of talks given and in the variety of their content. Health Visitors attached to High Schools co-operated closely with the staffs of these schools and gave a series of six or more talks on health topics at each of the seven schools involved. Talks to boys on sex education and venereal disease were given by medical officers.

B. College of Food Technology and Commerce

Health Education Talks were given by a Health Visitor, to members of the Residential Child Care Course at Colchester Avenue, and in addition to a selection of films from the above list a series of films on child development were used. These were:

- (i) 'The Terrible Twos and the Trusting Threes'
- (ii) 'The Frustrating Fours and the Fascinating Fives'
- (iii) 'From Sociable Six to Noisy Nine'
- (iv) 'From Ten to Twelve'
- (v) 'The Teens'

C. Cardiff College of Education

Dr. D. J. Anderson, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and other members of staff took part in a series of six closed-circuit television lectures at the College of Education in Cyncoed in the early part of the year. This programme of filmed talks and discussions was an experiment in the use of video-tape films for Health Education purposes, and will be developed further during 1969. All teachers in training at the college were given an opportunity to see these films, which meant that a large audience was given the opportunity to hear the talks by medical officers whose time, after the initial filming sessions, was available for other work.

5. Displays

(i) WELSH CAMPING AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES EXHIBITION

This Exhibition was held at the Sophia Gardens from 13th – 20th April, 1968, and a display about 'Outdoor Safety' was arranged. Free space was kindly allocated to the department by the Exhibition organisers, and equipment was loaned to the department by Caseys Limited, Camping Equipment Specialists, and the Wales Gas Board.

(ii) WELSH IDEAL HOMES EXHIBITION

From 25th May – 8th June, 1968, a Home Safety display stand was arranged at the above Exhibition. Participation by the public was invited – visitors being asked to count the number of hazards which were present in the kitchen scene before them. The department is indebted to James Howell and Company Limited, Padfields Limited and the Wales Gas Board, for equipment loaned free of charge for this display.

Both displays were continuously manned by members of the Public Health Department, who were responsible for giving further information to the public. The interest which was shown by members of the public, especially with respect to the Home Safety display, was very encouraging.

While mounting these displays, some inconvenience was experienced by members of the staff, because of the delay in waiting for stands to be erected by the Exhibition organisers, and it was felt that a collapsible stand, which could be dismantled and erected by the staff would be an advantage. With the approval of the Health Committee, a purpose-built stand has now been made and during 1969 it is intended that this stand will be used at clinics and schools throughout the area.

6. General Health Education

The regular programme of general interest film shows at old people's centres was continued, and 34 visits were made.

Five Young Wives' Clubs were visited, and were shown suitable films on health topics. The film 'Emergency Resuscitation' was shown at the British Red Cross Headquarters three times, and once each to the Army Youth Team and the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

At Christmas, a programme of entertaining films was once again provided for the members of Ty Gwyn and Pengam Centres.

Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies

Circular 24/68 (Wales) was considered by the Health Committee on the 5th July, 1968, and was deferred to the next meeting for further information to be obtained.

The matter was again considered by the Health Committee on the 18th October, 1968, when it was resolved that the Waterworks Committee be requested to add fluoride to all water used in the city up to a maximum concentration of one part per million.

This recommendation was considered by the Finance Committee on the 28th October, 1968, when it was resolved that the proposal of the Health Committee be not approved on financial grounds.

The City Council on 4th November, 1968, again rejected the Health Committee's recommendation by a majority of eighteen votes.

VII—DENTAL SERVICES

REPORT OF H. V. NEWCOMBE, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Principal School Dental Officer

Staff

Review of the past year showed less marked changes involving professional staff than usual, the dental manpower position at the end of the year being, in fact, the same as that obtaining at the corresponding time last year; this is indicated in the table which follows:

	As at 31st December 1968	As at 31st December 1967
Full-time permanent officers	4	5
Full-time temporary officers	2	1
Half-time temporary officers	2	2
Part-time temporary officers	3	3
Actual strength in terms of full-time officers ..	7.9	7.9

Applications for dental officer posts in the department during the year numbered four and two applicants attended for interview, of whom one was appointed. The successful candidate began her professional duties on a full-time basis at the end of January but left in September to enter private practice. Mrs. T. Dwyer, a half-time officer, left in April because of pregnancy but was again on duty by early September.

In October Mr. J. Banfill relinquished his two sessions per week appointment at College Farm Clinic.

Inspection and Treatment

Somewhat better statistical results were obtained this year, being accounted for in part by the slightly improved manpower position existing over the greater part of the year and to a reduction in working hours lost through staff sickness (155 against a previous 243).

The overall number of school children inspected increased by 9.2% whilst those requiring treatment fell by 1.2%. Of the number offered treatment 77.1% were actually treated as against 70.7% last year. Although permanent teeth filled, per cent of the patients treated, showed only a marginal improvement (133.7% against 133.2%) the number of permanent teeth extracted – similarly computed – fell by 4.2%. A somewhat better result is shown in the case of teeth filled to teeth extracted, the ratios being 187 : 100 as compared with 176 : 100 in 1967.

As regards orthodontic treatment, the number of cases commenced was only slightly above the corresponding figure for last year but there was a noticeable rise in the number 'referred to Hospital Consultant'. Courses of treatment completed were up by 11.9% over the 1967 figure.

Maternity and Child Welfare Treatment

Compared with 1967 the year's results show an increase of approximately 10% in the number of pre-school children treated but, on the other hand, the overall number of expectant and nursing mothers treated fell by 4%. In the former category there was, per cent of patients treated, a slight decrease (4) in the number of teeth filled and a fall in ten

in the number of teeth extracted, but there was no change as regards courses of treatment completed. In the expectant and nursing mothers group there occurred only a slight fall in the number of teeth conserved but extractions fell by thirty-one.

The declining trend in the overall number of dentures supplied continues (47 against 64) and it is to be hoped that this trend will continue.

Dental Health

Although the Health Department did not have a stand at the Cardiff Horticultural Show this year we were able, through the good offices of the Secretary, to display appropriate dental health posters and to make available suitable leaflets as hand-outs.

It is hoped that next year we shall again be able to borrow the General Dental Council's well-equipped dental health trailer which proved so successful when we used it in Cardiff three years ago.

New Materials

The degree of success of any conservation procedure must of necessity – and despite the skill of the dental surgeon – be limited by the physical and chemical properties of the materials used. Of these materials, dental cements form a very important group, the two main types being zinc oxyphosphate and zinc oxide, which have been developed over the last few decades but whose composition has been little changed over most of this period. Furthermore, these cements have certain disadvantages when used in clinical practice, the former possessing a degree of toxicity harmful to the tooth pulp, the latter, though less irritant, having a relatively low compressive strength, whilst both lack effective adhesiveness to enamel and dentine giving rise to perceptible marginal leakage.

The researches of Dr. D. C. Smith of the Turner Dental School, University of Manchester, has led to the development of a polyacrylate cement which appears generally to have substantial advantages over the conventional types already described. Firstly, compressive strength compares favourably with that of zinc phosphate cement, but tensile and sheer strengths are higher. Secondly, polyacrylate cements adhere strongly to tooth enamel and dentine and to stainless steel, and the long-term maintenance of this property has been confirmed in clinical trials of direct cementation of orthodontic brackets to teeth (Mizrahi 1968). Thus, apart from the obvious advantages the material has in relation to restorative work, this suggests that many orthodontic cases requiring treatment by means of fixed appliances which previously would have had to be referred to a consultant through lack of the necessary laboratory facilities, might now be adequately dealt with by the dental officer in his own surgery.

A patent having been applied for through the National Research Development Corporation, it is expected that polyacrylate cements will be produced commercially in the near future.

Clinic Arrangements

In February, following a letter circularised to members of the dental staff, Mr. J. Banfill, a part-time Dental Officer, offered to provide a school dental service on a sessional basis of two sessions per week and one full day for general dental services at the Butetown Health Centre for a trial period of twelve months. After lengthy negotiations, agreement was reached whereby – *inter alia* – Mr. Banfill would be engaged as a dental officer of the Health Department to devote two sessions per week to the school dental service, as originally planned, but to include also in these two sessions dental services for expectant and nursing mothers.

Mr. Banfill commenced his duties with regard to school children and the priority classes at the Centre on 29th October, the sessional arrangements being on Tuesday and Thursday afternoon respectively of each week. He is responsible for the inspection and treatment of the children in the Butetown area – estimated at around 1,300 – who were previously catered for at Grangetown school clinic and all treatment cards and related documents of these children, together with those for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children have been transferred from the clinic to the new Centre.

At one school in the area, St. Cuthbert's, the children have already been examined and consent forms returned show that out of 108 inspected, the parents or guardians of 78 of these children have opted for dental treatment to be carried out at the Health Centre as against 5 who wished their children to be treated under the general dental service. Preliminary figures indicate that attendances for treatment have been somewhat disappointing but when parents become fully aware of the dental facilities now available at the Centre there is no reason to suppose other than these figures should show an improvement. Where formerly facilities for dental treatment in the Butetown area were virtually non-existent, those which can now be provided should prove a boon to the inhabitants there.

The conversion to dental use of the former Whitchurch Parish Council building, to which I referred in my last report, was completed about the middle of the year and became operational from the 10th July, when Miss P. Williams commenced her duties there on a two sessions per week basis.

Visitors to the department during the year included two dental surgeons, one Dr. J. Widenheim from the United States, and the other Dr. de Jong from Sweden. The dental 'set-up' in Cardiff was explained to them and they were shown over our latest clinics and the new Butetown Health Centre, in which they expressed great interest.

Statistics

(a) School Dental Service

	<i>Ages 5 to 9</i>	<i>Ages 10 to 14</i>	<i>Ages 15 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Attendances and Treatment				
First visit	4,089	3,015	497	7,601
Subsequent visits	6,500	6,420	1,247	14,167
Total Visits	10,589	9,435	1,744	21,768
Additional courses of treatment commenced	474	348	61	883
Fillings in permanent teeth	3,198	6,820	1,677	11,695
Fillings in deciduous teeth	3,770	381	—	4,151
Permanent teeth filled	2,632	6,005	1,532	10,169
Deciduous teeth filled	3,456	358	—	3,814
Permanent teeth extracted	332	1,288	215	1,835
Deciduous teeth extracted	4,410	1,203	—	5,613
General anaesthetics	2,080	790	60	2,930
Emergencies	271	134	34	439

Number of pupils X-rayed	..	..	..	294
Prophylaxis .. .. .	..	..	..	3,675
Teeth otherwise conserved	..	..	..	2,212
Number of teeth root filled	..	..	..	77
Inlays .. .. .	..	..	..	5
Crowns .. .. .	..	..	..	24
Courses of treatment completed	..	..	..	5,673

Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	..	..	42
New cases commenced during year	..	..	59
Cases completed during year	..	..	37
Cases discontinued during year	..	..	18
No. of removable appliances fitted	..	..	60
No. of fixed appliances fitted	..	..	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	..	..	69

Prosthetics	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	1	—	—	1
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	3	11	9	23
Number of dentures supplied	4	11	9	24

Anaesthetics

General anaesthetics administered by Dental officers	—
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Inspections

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils	..	7,692
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	..	7,862
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	11,772	
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	..	9,847
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	..	1,863
Number of (c) found to require treatment	..	1,291

Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	..	..	2,965
Sessions devoted to inspection	..	..	216
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	..		136

(b) Maternal and Child Welfare

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Pre-School Children	Total
(a) <i>Attendances and Treatment</i>			
First visits	267	753	1,020
Subsequent visits	688	921	1,609
Total visits	955	1,674	2,629
Additional courses of treatment commenced ..	18	72	90
Number of fillings	472	888	1,360
Teeth filled	420	794	1,214
Teeth extracted	325	688	1,013
General anaesthetics given	48	389	437
Emergency visits by patients	15	46	61
Patients X-rayed	34	6	40
Number of scalings	319	331	650
Teeth otherwise conserved	—	174	174
Teeth root filled	8	—	8
Inlays	1	—	1
Crowns	3	—	3
Courses of treatment completed during the year ..	138	489	727
(b) <i>Dentures supplied</i>			
Number of patients supplied with full upper or lower	12	—	12
Patients supplied with other dentures	24	—	24
Number of dentures supplied	47	—	47
(c) <i>Anaesthetics</i>			
General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	6	—	6
(d) <i>Inspections</i>			
Number of patients given first inspections during year	232	953	1,185
Number of patients in (a) and (d) above who required treatment	229	735	964
Number of patients in (b) and (c) above who were offered treatment	229	726	955
(e) <i>Sessions</i>			
Number of sessions for treatment	—	—	303.32
Number of sessions for Health Education	—	—	19.65

VIII—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

General

The present routine schedule of immunisation against infectious disease, used by this authority, is as follows:

<i>Age</i>		
Three months	—	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis and oral polio
Four months	—	" " " " " "
Five months	—	" " " " " "
Ten months	—	Measles immunisation
One to two years	—	Smallpox vaccination
Eighteen months	—	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis and oral polio
Five to six years	—	Diphtheria/Tetanus and oral polio
Nine to ten years	—	Oral polio
Twelve to 13 years	—	B.C.G. immunisation, if necessary

} Primary course

} Boosting doses

Yellow Fever Immunisation

The arrangements with regard to yellow fever immunisation continued and 742 persons were immunised and provided with appropriate international certificates. These included 71 seamen immunised on various ships visiting the area.

Vaccination against Smallpox

						<i>By Public Health Dept.</i>	<i>By General Practitioner</i>	<i>Total</i>
PRIMARY VACCINATION								
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	4	25	29
1 to 2 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,493	275	1,768
2 to 4 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	73	85	158
5 to 14 years	..	..	..	..	..	18	40	58
15 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	15	107	122
						<u>1,603</u>	<u>532</u>	<u>2,135</u>
RE-VACCINATION								
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
1 to 2 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	22
2 to 4 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	24
5 to 14 years	..	..	..	..	..	112	105	217
15 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	442	977	1,419
						<u>584</u>	<u>1,098</u>	<u>1,682</u>

40% of children between the ages of 1 and 2 years were vaccinated. The Department was responsible for 56% of all vaccinations.

Complications of Smallpox Vaccination

During the year, no serious complications of smallpox vaccination were reported.

Combined Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus

Primary Triple	Booster Triple	Booster Diphth./Tet.	Booster Diphtheria
4,775 (23 were 5 years or older)	2,620 (230 were 5 years or older)	3,886 (3,271 were 5 years or older)	14 (all were 5 years or older)

Primary Immunisation of Children under 5 years Comparative Figures for the Years 1951 – 1968

Year	Infant Welfare and Special Clinics		Mobile Unit		General Practitioner		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1951	1,806	45.5	1,857	46.7	313	7.8	3,970
1952	1,681	44.5	1,828	48.4	266	7.1	3,775
1953	1,778	46.8	1,741	45.8	282	7.4	3,801
1954	2,866	68.3	1,012	24.2	316	7.5	4,194
1955	2,277	61.2	1,032	27.8	408	11.0	3,717
1956	2,512	61.9	1,146	28.3	400	9.8	4,058
1957	2,295	63.6	891	24.6	427	11.8	3,613
1958	2,492	60.9	1,085	26.5	524	12.6	4,101
1959	2,772	65.7	924	21.9	525	12.4	4,221
1960	2,860	67.7	792	18.8	572	13.5	4,224
1961	3,255	71.3	757	16.6	557	12.2	4,566
1962	3,097	71.1	886	20.3	376	8.6	4,359
1963	3,173	74.4	545	12.8	545	12.8	4,263
1964	3,336	70.1	842	17.7	579	12.2	4,757
1965	2,942	65.8	1,085	24.3	445	9.9	4,472
1966	2,920	67.4	999	23.0	416	9.6	4,335
1967	2,594	59.9	1,033	23.9	699	16.2	4,326
1968	2,735	56.7	757	15.6	1,340	27.7	4,832

Some 84.7% of children born in 1967 have now received a primary course of protection.

The Department continues to co-operate with the manufacturers in studying the various types of antigens which are available.

73.3% of all immunisations were performed by the Department, and the family doctor is playing an increasing role in the immunisation of children under five years of age. The above table shows a 100% increase in immunisations by general practitioners during the past year.

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

Oral vaccine is used exclusively and the table below shows the number of primary courses of immunisation which were administered, as well as the number of booster doses given during 1968.

In view of the age at which immunisation commenced, figures for children born in 1967

might be expected to be virtually complete, and these suggest that some 82.9% of infants born in that year have received a full course of protection.

Year of Birth			ORAL VACCINE		TOTAL
			Complete course of three doses	Reinforcing dose	Primary courses and booster doses
1968	..	..	1,553	—	1,553
1967	..	..	2,407	36	2,443
1966	..	..	185	2,479	2,664
1965	..	..	67	400	467
1964	..	..	20	3,348	3,368
Others	..	..	191	4,306	4,497
TOTAL ..			4,423	10,569	14,992

Measles Immunisation

In February, 1968, the Minister of Health approved the use of measles vaccine for all children up to the age of 15 years and recommended that arrangements be made for the vaccine to be offered to all children in this age group between the months of May and September, 1968. Each school child was given an explanatory letter to take home, and the schools were visited by teams to carry out the immunisation of eligible children whose parents gave their consent. Response in the primary schools was excellent, but a large proportion of secondary school children were not vaccinated because their parents did not return their consent forms. It was noted, however, that of those children whose forms were returned, a high proportion had already had measles infection.

The table below shows the number of children immunised during the year.

Immunisation against Measles	
Age	No.
0 - 1 year	281
1 - 2 years	1,619
2 - 3 years	628
3 - 4 years	427
5 - 7 years	4,224
8 - 16 years	4,498
TOTAL	11,677

The department has, however, been co-operating with the Medical Research Council in carrying out trials using measles vaccine, and up to January, 1969, a total of 4,699 children had been immunised. The next table shows the position with regard to protection against measles for children between the ages of 10 months and 11 years.

Estimated total number of children in this age group	Total number who refused Immunisation	Total number Immunised	Estimated number who have already had Measles
29,500	487	13,567	12,000

This shows that 46% of children in this age group are now protected by immunisation, 40.6% have had measles in the past, leaving 13.4% at risk to the disease. Of these 1.6% have refused immunisation.

Tuberculosis

B.C.G. Vaccine continued to be offered to the following groups of tuberculin negative persons:

Children aged 12 to 13 years;

Contacts of known cases of tuberculosis;

New-born infants at St. David's Hospital;

Student nurses and other staff working at tuberculosis hospitals.

Showing the Results of Tuberculin Tests carried out during the period 1956-1968 on pupils given B.C.G. twelve months previously

Year B.C.G. given	Number Tuberculin Tested 12 months later	Number Tuberculin Positive	% Tuberculin Negative	Number Tuberculin Negative	Number re-Immunised
1956	1,233	1,196	97.0	37	4
1957	1,514	1,533	97.0	41	25
1958	2,111	2,025	95.9	86	47
1959	2,851	2,774	97.3	77	77
1960	2,527	2,401	95.0	126	125
1961	3,206	3,075	95.9	131	118
1962	2,577	2,546	98.8	31	25
1963	3,440	3,188	92.7	252	233
1964	3,391	3,270	96.4	121	88
1965	3,298	3,149	95.7	144	123
1966	671	592	91.1	79	41
1967	1,264	1,239	98.0	25	19

During 1965 a proportion of children aged 11 years received B.C.G. In 1966 these children, having received B.C.G. the year before, account for a fall in numbers of children receiving B.C.G. in 1966.

In 1967 the system of visiting schools for skin testing and B.C.G. was revised, so that half the schools in Cardiff were visited in 1967, and the other half in 1968.

Anthrax

Vaccination was offered in 1967 to all workers at risk and further vaccinations were not required during the year.

B.C.G. Immunisation - Cardiff 1960-1968

Year	Number of									
	Contacts Excluding Newborn Babies			School Children				Newborn Babies Immunised		Other† Immunised
	Found to be Tuberculin Negative and Immunised with B.C.G.	Found to be Tuberculin Positive	Total	Offered Immunisation	Not* Tuberculin Tested	Tuberculin Positive	Immunised	Contacts	Non-Contacts	
1960	456	50	506	4,862	751	772	3,334	278	924	219
1961	569	29	598	5,656	779	678	4,209	361	1,193	208
1962	572	23	595	4,911	1,387	657	2,869	279	886	221
1963	403	18	421	5,274	1,212	531	3,351	399	1,377	89
1964	336	23	359	5,053	753	419	3,881	231	1,421	244
1965	399	31	430	5,266	992	342	3,932	183	1,468	356
1966	264	59	323	+2,146	567	126	1,453	246	1,238	105
1967	266	65	331	2,035	354	75	1,606	280	1,284	123
1968	224	132	356	5,211	716	925	3,570	216	1,129	116

*Includes absentees and scholars whose parents withheld consent.

†Includes students at Colleges of Further Education.

‡See text regarding numbers immunised.

IX—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

L. CLUTTERBUCK, S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A., A.I.S.W., C.S.W.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer

There was an increase in the number of admissions into hospital and a further increase of patients receiving community care. The number of patients admitted under the Mental Health Act, 1959, from Cardiff in 1968 was:

(a) Whitchurch Hospital

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Section 5	Informally	..	..	..	562	706	1,268
Section 25	For observation	..	..	..	1	2	3
Section 26	For compulsory treatment	..	..	..	—	1	1
Section 29	For observation in emergency	..	..	..	56	83	139
Section 60	By Court – Hospital order	..	..	..	6	—	6
Section 71	By Court – Restriction order	..	..	..	1	—	1
Section 72	By Secretary of State –						
	Removal from H.M. Prison	..	..	..	2	—	2
Section 136	Removal to place of safety	..	..	..	14	6	20
					<hr/> 642	<hr/> 798	<hr/> 1,440

Mental Welfare Officers were concerned with the admission of 230 (131 female, 99 male) of these patients who were conveyed to the hospital either by ambulance or in the Mental Welfare Officer's own car.

(b) Ely Hospital

Short term care was arranged for 5 children (3 male, 2 female) and 4 adults (1 male, 3 female). Arrangements were made for the permanent hospitalisation of 4 children (2 male, 2 female) and 1 female adult. There were 13 (2 male, 11 female) psycho-geriatric patients admitted for permanent care.

The present trend in psychological medicine suggests that age is no bar to treatment except that while old people may be treated as readily as young people the greater the patient's age the more likelihood there is of permanent degenerative changes which will render the resumption of a normal life most uncertain.

In the year ended 31st December, 1968, admissions over the age of 65 to Whitchurch Hospital were 331 and discharges were 230. The figures are made up as follows:

Admissions	—	Males	..	127
		Females	..	204
				<hr/>
		Total		331
				<hr/>
Discharges	—	Male	..	81
		Female	..	149
				<hr/>
		Total	..	230
				<hr/>

Psycho-Geriatric Patients

A further note on this subject will be found on page 34 under the report of the Care of the Aged.

Care and After-Care – Mental Illness

During the year there were 278 males and 372 females receiving community care. There was an increase in the number of referrals from Whitchurch Hospital.

Whitchurch Day Hospital – Monday to Friday – 8.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.

DAILY ATTENDANCES					<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>
Industrial Therapy Unit	..	..	..	..	15	47
Day Hospital	..	..	..	..	44	47
					—	—
					59	94
					—	—

The Industrial Therapy Unit and the Day Hospital have greatly improved in respect of facilities and variety of work available to patients who are paid weekly according to their work record. They also receive a travelling allowance for public transport to and from the hospital.

Alcoholism

The tremendous increase in the acceptance of the concept of alcoholism as an illness, during recent years, has made it a little easier for these patients to return to a normal livelihood within the community. The number of patients referred to the department for community care is increasing each year and over 500 patients have been referred to Whitchurch Hospital for treatment and follow-up since the Alcoholic Unit has been set up.

Drug Dependence

Police activity, health education, lectures and discussions, press reports, etc., informing the public of the danger of experimentation with drugs have no doubt had a good effect on the problems of teenage drug experimentation. The Whitchurch Hospital Unit for drug dependants has greatly increased its scope. While there is excellent co-operation between hospital staff, general practitioners, public health department and many other agencies interested in this problem, there was an increase in the number of young people, including teenagers, admitted into this Unit during the past year.

Llandough Hospital

This hospital was visited weekly by a Mental Welfare Officer who interviewed patients admitted from the city following their attempted suicide. During the year the number of persons interviewed was 62 (15 males and 47 females) all of whom were followed-up on discharge from hospital.

Mental Subnormality

The work of supervision of the mentally handicapped, which has increased, calls for patience, sympathy and understanding, especially when supportive care is necessary for parents or other relatives. There were 375 males and 389 females (total 764) under friendly supervision at the end of December, 1968, of whom 83 males and 48 females were employed as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Labourers	22	—
Road Sweepers	25	—
Laundry Workers	—	8
Electrician's Help	1	—
Porters	5	—
Domestic Workers	—	10
Cafe Workers	—	9
Factory Workers	9	12
Cleaners	—	5
Shopworkers	1	3
Newspaper Roundsmen	3	—
Garage Assistants	4	—
Dustmen	3	—
Gardening Labourers	8	—
Local Merchant Assistants	2	—
Nursery Attendant	—	1
	—	—
	83	48
	—	—

Weekly Out-Patient Clinic for the Mentally Handicapped, St. David's Hospital

This clinic, under the supervision of Dr. D. C. Wynn Jenkins, Physician Superintendent, Ely Hospital, with a Mental Welfare Officer in attendance, interviewed patients and relatives weekly and reviewed medical and social factors in cases attending. It has been instrumental in eliminating the waiting list for admission into hospital.

42 Meteor Street – Male Hostel

There are 13 male residents, 4 in full employment, 8 attending the Industrial Therapy Unit at Whitchurch Day Hospital, and 1 attending the Pengam Adult Training and Occupation Centre.

34 Claude Road (Informal Hostel: Female Residents)

The day-to-day running of this home is undertaken by three of the residents under the occasional supervision of a female mental welfare officer. Of the 9 female residents in the home, 4 are in full employment, 2 attend the Whitchurch Day Hospital, 2 are old-age pensioners who assist with the one other person in household duties. The home has needed very little support from the Health Department.

139 Splott Road (Informal Hostel: Male Residents)

This provides accommodation for 10 male residents. During the year 1 resident was found private accommodation. Full employment is undertaken by 3 of the residents, 2 attend the Whitchurch Day Hospital and one attends the Pengam Adult Training and Occupation Centre. An arrangement has been made whereby a part-time female house-keeper is employed for the day-to-day running of this home while a male mental welfare officer continues to give support and supervision to the residents.

Ty Gwyn Hostel (Female and Children)

This hostel, which was opened in July, 1967, has a full complement of 21 females in residence, one of whom is in full employment, 2 attend the Pengam Adult Training and Occupation Centre and 15 attend the Whitchurch Day Hospital. Short term care was also given to 8 people at various times through the year. The short-term residential unit for 12 mentally handicapped children under 16 years of age is also situated at this hostel and has provided short-term care for children on a Monday to Friday basis and at holiday periods during the year. It has not been in full operation through shortage of suitable staff.

Cases referred to Mental Welfare Officers during the year ended

31st December, 1968

					Under 16 years		16 years and over		Total
					M	F	M	F	
ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL									
UNDER ORDER									
Mentally Ill	..	..	..	..	—	—	69	77	146
Subnormal	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Severely Subnormal	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	—	—	69	77	146
ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL									
INFORMAL									
Mentally Ill	..	..	..	..	—	—	59	76	135
Subnormal	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	1
Severely Subnormal	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	—	1	59	76	136
TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL CARE									
Subnormal	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Severely Subnormal	..	..	..	..	11	10	1	9	31
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	11	10	1	9	31
COMMUNITY CARE									
Mentally Ill	..	..	..	..	—	1	427	429	857
Subnormal	..	..	..	..	20	6	13	7	46
Severely Subnormal	..	..	..	..	7	4	3	3	17
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	27	11	443	439	920
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	38	22	572	601	1,233

Patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1968

Referred by	Mentally Ill				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total				Grand Total	
	Under 16 years		16 years and over		Under 16 years		16 years and over		Under 16 years		16 years and over		Under 16 years		16 years and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
General Practitioners	—	1	56	96	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	58	96	162
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	—	—	227	189	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	189	419
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	9	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	26	35
Local Education Authorities	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	6	7	4	3	3	9	8	6	9	32	32
Police and Courts	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	7
Other Sources	—	—	130	112	1	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	135	115	251	251
Total	—	1	425	427	8	6	13	9	7	4	3	3	15	11	441	439	906	906

**Number of Subnormal and Severely Subnormal Adults and Children
receiving training at Local Health Authority Training Centres on the
31st December, 1968**

	Under 16 years			Over 16 years			Total		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
(A) PENGAM ROAD CENTRE									
(a) Occupation Centre ..	—	—	—	34	11	45	34	11	45
(b) Training Centre ..	—	—	—	25	37	62	25	37	62
TOTAL (A) ..	—	—	—	59	48	107	59	48	107
(B) TY GWYN CENTRE									
TY GWYN ROAD									
(a) Nursery (Group I) ..	9	4	13	—	—	—	9	4	13
(b) Nursery (Group II) ..	6	8	14	—	—	—	6	8	14
(c) Intermediate Group ..	2	7	9	—	—	—	2	7	9
(d) Junior Groups ..	12	6	18	—	—	—	12	6	18
(e) Senior Groups ..	19	20	39	—	—	—	19	20	39
(f) Special Care Unit ..	8	12	20	—	—	—	8	12	20
(g) Special Group ..	3	7	10	—	—	—	3	7	10
TOTAL (B) ..	59	64	123	—	—	—	59	64	123
TOTAL (A) & (B) ..	59	64	123	59	48	107	118	112	230

TRAINING CENTRES FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

1. Pengam Adult Training and Occupation Centre

With the increase in numbers (over 100) of adults attending this Centre daily an additional female member of staff has been appointed. The Centre is due for re-development in the financial year 1969/70 and it is envisaged that with further increases in staff and better facilities for the training of adults, the internal reorganisation of the Centre will proceed along the lines of a Sheltered Workshop and Industrial Training Centre.

2. Ty Gwyn Junior Training Centre

This Centre, which was opened in July, 1967, was referred to in my report for that year. During 1968 the Centre became really established in the new buildings and the numbers of children attending continued to increase. It was possible to provide for an additional small group of disturbed children separately from the main age groups and this was found to be a most useful and beneficial development.

The nursery groups have been completely filled and on occasions there has been a short waiting list. The special care unit has further expanded and has taken in a number of very heavily handicapped children. It is hoped that it will be possible to provide additional accommodation for this unit in 1969.

There has been sufficient time now to review the administration of the Centre and I am glad to report that it is working smoothly and is providing care and training of a very high standard. When the children's unit in the hostel can be brought into full use, this will be associated with the Training Centre and will provide a further extension of this work.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE 1968

I—MEDICAL INSPECTION

The average numbers of school children and the average attendances for the year ended December, 1968, were as follows:

	Average Number on Registers	Average Attendance
High Schools (13-18 years)	2,778	2,626
High Schools (11-18 years)	6,389	5,825
High Schools (11-16 years)	11,348	9,954
Primary and All-Age Schools	29,446	26,721
Special Schools	541	431
TOTAL	50,502	45,557

The following table shows the number of school children inspected at periodic medical inspections at schools, their physical condition and the numbers of individual children found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin) during 1968. (Column 5 shows the number of pupils who have been considered for selective medical examination and were found not to warrant a medical examination.)

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical exam- ination	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical exam- ination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Un- satisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition	Total individual pupils
		No.	No.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1964 and later	673	673	—	—	6	98	98
1963	1,056	1,055	1	—	62	139	173
1962	3,531	3,529	2	—	236	585	736
1961	414	413	1	—	49	78	106
1960	65	65	—	—	3	12	14
1959	15	15	—	—	1	1	2
1958	237	236	1	2,071	25	67	78
1957	501	498	3	1,035	57	145	172
1956	200	200	—	33	20	49	64
1955	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
1954	906	906	—	—	57	76	124
1953 and earlier	2,142	2,142	—	—	115	149	242
TOTAL	9,744	9,736	8	3,139	631	1,399	1,809

The numbers of school children specially inspected and the numbers of re-inspections undertaken were as follows:

						Boys	Girls	Total
Special Inspections	..	At School Clinic	..	..		1,350	1,333	2,683
Re-Inspections	..	At School	..	..		184	168	352
		At School Clinic	..	..		555	537	1,092
		TOTAL	..	..		739	705	1,444

Defects found by periodic and special medical inspections during the year. The table shows the number of pupils requiring treatment (T) and the number of pupils requiring observation (O).

DEFECT OR DISEASE					PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Special Inspections
					Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
SKIN	T	68	50	12	130				1,607
	O	24	6	13	43				3
EYES (a) Vision .. .	T	352	248	31	631				11
	O	163	25	7	195				3
(b) Squint .. .	T	27	6	6	39				3
	O	2	—	13	15				—
(c) Other .. .	T	3	7	—	10				1
	O	9	—	3	12				—
EARS (a) Hearing .. .	T	141	41	25	207				5
	O	26	—	12	38				—
(b) Otitis Media .. .	T	38	8	1	47				3
	O	6	3	—	9				—
(c) Other .. .	T	16	9	4	29				6
	O	6	—	—	6				—
NOSE AND THROAT .. .	T	214	76	33	323				14
	O	163	31	53	247				4
SPEECH .. .	T	49	10	4	63				4
	O	32	7	49	88				1
LYMPHATIC GLANDS .. .	T	45	11	4	60				4
	O	93	16	22	131				1
HEART .. .	T	23	5	11	39				35
	O	53	15	39	107				19
LUNGS .. .	T	10	6	1	17				38
	O	49	8	28	85				14
DEVELOPMENTAL (a) Hernia .. .	T	9	1	—	10				5
	O	5	1	1	7				9
(b) Other .. .	T	15	13	3	31				53
	O	78	15	59	152				5
ORTHOPAEDIC (a) Posture .. .	T	6	28	2	36				7
	O	6	5	1	12				5
(b) Feet .. .	T	102	75	13	190				29
	O	66	8	6	80				20
(c) Other .. .	T	21	48	14	83				13
	O	28	13	47	88				5
NERVOUS SYSTEM (a) Epilepsy .. .	T	—	1	1	2				3
	O	5	—	—	5				—
(b) Other .. .	T	10	3	1	14				8
	O	7	3	12	22				4
PSYCHOLOGICAL (a) Development .. .	T	7	12	6	25				14
	O	5	5	17	27				4
(b) Stability .. .	T	33	22	—	55				5
	O	7	9	2	18				1
ABDOMEN .. .	T	3	5	1	9				11
	O	7	1	—	8				3
OTHER .. .	T	76	37	16	129				420
	O	31	21	26	78				78

II—'FOLLOWING-UP' AND THE WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS

A summary of the work of the health visitors in connection with home visiting is given in the following table:

Visits for	Total
Defects of vision	130
Defects of teeth	68
Defects of ear, nose and throat ..	95
Other defects and diseases	652
Scabies	126
Nursery School pupils	152
TOTAL	1,224

The following is a summary of work done by the visitors in connection with uncleanness during the year:

Number of:

Examinations of children for uncleanness	102,463
Children found with vermin and/or nits	1,697
Children for whom cleansing notices issued	1,697

Health Visitors paid 651 routine and 308 special visits to schools to inspect and follow-up children reported to require treatment.

Vision Testing of Pupils in Junior Schools

In addition to periodic medical inspections, arrangements have been made for the annual vision testing of pupils who are in their last two years in the Junior Schools.

The number of children tested was 7,246 and the number found to have a vision defect requiring further investigation at the Clinic was 522.

III—TREATMENT

Particulars of the treatment of minor ailments, defective vision and squint, external eye diseases, defects of ear, nose and throat, of orthopaedic and postural defects, etc., are given in the following tables:

(a) Minor Ailments

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme	Total number of attendances at Clinics
SKIN:		
Ringworm—Scalp	—	
Body	1	
Scabies	228	
Impetigo	37	
Other Skin Diseases	1,568	
MINOR EYE DEFECTS	4	
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	99	
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	675	
TOTAL	2,612	5,133

(b) Defective Vision and Squint

Particulars of the work of the Ophthalmic Clinics during the year are given below:

Number of children examined	4,100
Errors of refraction	1,941
*Spectacles prescribed	1,620
Other defects or diseases treated	267
Referred to Orthoptic Clinic	71
Attendances at Clinics	6,051

*There was no change in the prescription in 54 refractions.

Spectacles are supplied through the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services of the National Health Service. The total number of spectacles provided by this Service for school children during the year was 973, which is no doubt due to parents purchasing other types of spectacles at their own cost.

(c) Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	EAR	NOSE AND THROAT	
		Tonsils and Adenoids	Other Defects
Received operative treatment	17	605	151
Received other forms of treatment	72		182
Total number of children examined	468		1,475
Attendances at Clinics	833		2,104

Waiting List for Operative Treatment at 31st December, 1968

Tonsils and Adenoids 613

Hearing aids were provided for 12 children during 1968 and 88 children previously equipped were also using aids.

(d) Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

Children requiring treatment for orthopaedic and postural defects are referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic which is now maintained by the Cardiff Hospital Management Committee at specially adapted premises in an annexe to the Children's E.N.T. Hospital at Ely.

Details of the treatment provided were included in previous reports when this Clinic was part of the administration of the School Health Service. It can be reported, however, that 1,052 pupils were examined and treated at the Clinic during the year.

(e) Cleansing

(a) *Cleansing of children with unclean heads.*—It will be noted that the report of the work of the Health Visitors refers to the cleansing inspections which are undertaken each term in schools. Continual infestation of certain pupils is common in a number of families and it is also noted that certain schools show a considerably higher incidence than others. Every effort is made to ensure that children whose heads are unclean are cleansed at home by the parents. A small proportion for various reasons remain unclean in spite of advice given to parents and such children are sent for cleansing at the Treatment Centre. If this opportunity is not taken by the parents the Authority may proceed against them in the Court under the provisions of the Education Act of 1944. During the year 182 children attended the school clinic or centre for such cleansing.

(b) *Treatment of Scabies.*—Whilst scabies is no longer a problem of the same dimensions as was encountered during the war years, measures are necessary to secure effective treatment of the smaller number of persons who become infected. The Department's Treatment Centre, which is staffed as required by clinic helpers is available for the treatment of adults and children.

A summary of the work of the centre during the year is as follows:

Number of cases treated:

Vermin and nits in head	182
Impetigo of head, face and hands	37
Cleansing baths only	22
Scabies baths (children)	228
Scabies baths (adults)	68
TOTAL	537

Attendances for scabies:

School children	611
Children under school age	37
Adults	183
TOTAL	831

IV—HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The numbers of handicapped pupils known to the Department at 31st December, 1968, are shown in the following table.

BLIND CHILDREN

At Residential Special Schools	..	..	..	5
TOTAL	..	..	..	<hr/>5 <hr/>

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN

At Residential School	..	..	..	2
At Special Classes for the Partially Sighted	..			11
TOTAL	..	..	..	<hr/>13 <hr/>

DEAF CHILDREN

At Residential Schools	..	..	..	8
At Special Day Schools	..	..	..	11
Awaiting admission to Special Day School	..			2
TOTAL	..	..	..	<hr/>21 <hr/>

PARTIALLY HEARING CHILDREN

At Special Class	..	..	..	14
At Maintained Schools (day)	..	..	..	104
Awaiting admission to Special Class	..	..		1
TOTAL	..	..	..	<hr/>119 <hr/>

DELICATE CHILDREN (Children who by reason of impaired physical condition cannot without risk to their health be educated under the normal regime of an ordinary school)

At Residential School	..	..	..	1
At Special Day Schools	..	..	..	60
Awaiting admission to Special Day School	..			2
TOTAL	..	..	..	<hr/>63 <hr/>

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

At Residential Special Schools	..	..	..	2
At Special Day Schools	..	..	..	42
At Independent Residential School	..	..		2
TOTAL	..	..	..	<hr/>46 <hr/>

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN

At Special Day Schools	..	..	..	..	403
At Special Classes	..	..	..	..	49
At Residential School	..	..	..	..	3
At Field House Diagnostic Unit	..	..	..	..	27
At Independent School	..	..	..	..	3
At Maintained Schools awaiting admission to Special Schools	..	..	..	..	25
Awaiting admission to Residential Special School					1
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	511

MALADJUSTED CHILDREN

At Residential Hostels	..	..	..	..	10
At Independent School	..	..	..	..	6
Awaiting admission to Hostels or Special Schools					5
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	21

During the year 334 children who had been reported as being handicapped pupils were specially medically examined, with the following results:

Educationally subnormal and suitable for education in a special school (day)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Educationally subnormal and suitable for education at Field House Diagnostic Unit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Educationally subnormal – to have special educational treatment in an ordinary school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
(Twenty-two of these children were examined and recommended for special educational treatment in ordinary school by the Educational Psychologist. Special medical examination was not considered necessary in these cases.)								
Children found not to be educationally subnormal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Children deferred for further special medical examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Children recommended for admission to a Nursery School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Educationally subnormal and require supervision and guidance after leaving school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18

PUPILS OF FIELD HOUSE DIAGNOSTIC UNIT

Transferred to Special Schools or Classes for educationally sub-normal pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Transferred to Partially Hearing Unit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Transferred to Greenhill House Open Air School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Transferred to Training Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Transferred to Residential Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Pupils of Llanishen Court Special School for Educationally Subnormal Children recommended to return to ordinary school ..	7
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Pupils of Riverbank Special School for Educationally Subnormal Children recommended to return to ordinary school	2
--	---

Pupils of Gabalfa Special School for Educationally Subnormal Children:

(a) Not granted permission to leave before attaining the age of 16 years	1
--	---

(b) Granted permission to leave before attaining the age of 16 years	6
--	---

(c) Recommended return to ordinary school	3
---	---

Pupils of Woodlands Special School for Educationally Subnormal Children:

(a) Granted permission to leave before attaining the age of 16 years	4
--	---

(b) Recommended to return to ordinary school	1
--	---

Children transferred to the care of the Local Health Authority ..	17
---	----

Blind – for admission to a Residential Special School	3
---	---

Deaf – for admission to a Residential Special School or Day School	6
--	---

Partially Sighted – for admission to Special Class	3
--	---

Partially Hearing – for admission to Special Class	3
--	---

Physically Handicapped – for admission to a Special Day School ..	4
---	---

Maladjusted – for admission to a Residential Hostel or Special School	7
---	---

Recommended for Home Teaching	5
---------------------------------------	---

Seventeen children were notified to the Local Authority during 1968 in accordance with Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

Greenhill Open-Air School

In addition to the above examinations, 10 children were found to be delicate pupils and recommended for admission to the Greenhill Open-Air School. Eight children were admitted to the school and 31 were discharged.

Cerebral Palsy Unit

The Physiotherapist administered a total of 2,112 treatments during the year, of which 1,449 were treatments at the Cerebral Palsy Unit. 271 home visits were also made during the school holiday periods in response to parents' requests and for children to have continued treatment in their homes.

The following table shows the number of physiotherapy treatments administered during the year:

MONTH	Spastics	Miscellaneous Cases	Asthma	Plaster	Total	Number of times pupils used the swimming pool
JANUARY ..	159	43	3	3	208	105
FEBRUARY ..	139	36	8	1	184	75
MARCH ..	142	45	5	1	193	86
APRIL ..	72	43	6	—	121	36
MAY ..	138	58	8	—	204	119
JUNE ..	101	52	8	1	162	—
JULY ..	89	49	6	1	145	—
AUGUST ..	25	12	—	1	38	—
SEPTEMBER ..	172	58	11	—	241	51
OCTOBER ..	156	58	10	1	225	109
NOVEMBER ..	132	59	15	1	207	112
DECEMBER ..	124	47	12	2	185	98
TOTAL ..	1,449	560	92	12	2,113	791

SPEECH THERAPY

Miss B. M. R. MORRIS, Senior Speech Therapist writes:

At the beginning of the year only myself (full-time) and Mrs. M. L. Clarke (sessional) were providing speech therapy and we were only able to cover a limited number of clinics.

In May we were fortunate in obtaining the full time services of Miss M. P. Francis, an experienced speech therapist. We were then able to re-open the Roath, Splott and Grange Clinics for speech therapy.

During June and July Mrs. E. Davies returned for a short time and carried out an intensive survey of all the children in the special schools. This was particularly helpful and speech therapy was re-commenced at these schools in September.

In September we were successful in obtaining the services of two newly qualified therapists: Miss O. Pugh, who provides speech therapy at the Riverbank and Woodlands Special Schools in addition to Ely and Canton Clinics, and Miss J. R. Davies, who does the Spastic Unit at the Greenhill House Open-Air School and Splott, Fairwater and Llanishen Clinics.

Miss Francis has taken over the Llanishen Court Special School and Field House Diagnostic Unit and I have taken over the special class for educationally subnormal children at Pen-yr-heol Primary School. I also cover the Llanrumney, Rumney, Trowbridge and Gabalfa areas.

The number of sessions now being worked is 42, of which 10 are in Special Schools. Whilst there is a great improvement on the beginning of the year there is still plenty of work, particularly in the Special Schools and it is hoped to increase the speech therapists' staff in 1969.

The statistics relating to the work for the year show the number of children treated at 317. New cases admitted were 246 and the number of children discharged was 129. In addition, 181 children were being kept under observation and 109 were awaiting appointments at the end of December, 1968. The speech therapists made 110 visits to schools and to the homes of children during the year.

AUDIOLOGY

by J. N. P. HUGHES, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Case finding procedures established in previous years have continued unchanged. On the criteria of numbers of infants and children discovered with impaired hearing it must be considered that these efforts are fully justified. Health visitors in their routine work with infants referred a number of cases during the year and as a result 6 cases with significant and sometimes severe impairment of hearing were discovered at an early stage, thus enabling the provision of auditory training at an optimal time. Consideration of these cases of deafness indicated that failure to develop normal speech in the infant was a more profitable feature in case finding by health visitors than the routine distraction tests performed on infants from the age of eight months.

TABLE I

Audiometric Screening Sessions at Schools

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Sessions	34	88	97	105
Number of children tested	1,288	2,786	3,473	3,350
Number found satisfactory	1,028 (80%)	2,297 (82%)	3,158 (91%)	3,111 (93%)
Number referred for further assessment	261 (20%)	487 (18%)	315 (9%)	239 (7%)

A reasonably comprehensive audiometric screening of all school entrants is performed during their first year at school. No significant changes have emerged in the pattern of cases found. The percentage referred for further assessment has continued to decline from the remarkably high figure of 20% in 1965 when this programme of work was started to 7% in 1968. This is due to the fact that when each school is visited all cases of any age group in which teaching staff suspect any hearing impairment are screened in addition to the routine work with school entrants. As the backlog of such cases has been dealt with it is expected that this proportion will now stabilise. Were resources more plentiful it might be desirable to perform a second annual full screening of school children, possibly midway through their time at junior school. However, this cannot be embarked upon at present.

TABLE II

Hearing Assessment Clinic Sessions

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of sessions	35	92	95	111
Number of children sent for	365	1,207	1,336	1,569
Number attended	262	804	913	969
Number found to have satisfactory hearing	104 (40%)	442 (55%)	476 (52%)	359 (37%)
Number referred for further treatment	158 (60%)	362 (45%)	437 (48%)	610 (63%)

The department's medical hearing assessment clinics continue and the quantity of work performed has shown further expansion. Demands made in increased referrals have unfortunately outpaced the increased provision and a small backlog of work is accruing. Additional efforts will be necessary to deal with this. It will be seen from Table II that failure by patients to keep appointments (600 or 38% of cases sent for) during the year impairs the efficiency of these clinics. There is unfortunately no predictable constant pattern in this so that it is not possible to allow for this feature in numbers of cases sent for to clinics. A greater percentage (63% of cases seen) required further treatment during the year in comparison with numbers in previous years. These were either referred directly for hospital operative treatment or were seen at the Ely Children's E.N.T. Hospital, Audiology Unit. Unfortunately, during the year Dr. C. J. Roberts, who has done much valuable work at this unit, resigned. The resulting hiatus has not yet been adequately filled. However, the consultant E.N.T. surgeon concerned is offering all possible help and our staff have continued to hold follow-up clinics at the Audiology Unit using the ideal facilities now available there for this work. It has been necessary for us to undertake some additional diagnostic sessions in the absence of a hospital audiologist. A total of 258 children were in this way seen at the hospital during 30 sessions.

During 1968 there were no significant changes in numbers of severely deaf or partial hearing children in the city apart from a further steady increase in numbers of children found with significant auditory handicap using hearing aids and attending ordinary school. It is felt, however, that the problem of definition clouds the issue in quantifying these problems. There are many children in the city with equivalent levels of severe impairment of hearing. Some of these are not attending schools for the severely deaf or do not require methods used at these schools for their education. They are, therefore, not considered to be within the category of 'Severely Deaf' as returnable to the government departments concerned. As they attend ordinary schools, partial hearing units or other special schools, they are included in Table IV as 'partial hearing' children.

A total of 12 commercial hearing aids was purchased by the authority during the year. These include many ear-level and other aids for children for whom the Medresco health service aid was not suitable. None of the new, recently announced, health service ear-level aids became available to our children during the year, though it is anticipated that they will be provided early in the ensuing year. Several portable home 'speech-training' apparatuses were also purchased for use by the peripatetic teachers of the deaf.

Educational aspects of work with deaf and partial hearing children in the city progressed favourably during the year. An additional (half-time) teacher of the deaf has been employed to assist the organising peripatetic teacher of the deaf. Establishment exists for further such staff but recruitment of suitable qualified teachers is most difficult in this field. During the year one married qualified teacher of the deaf was able to assist us by working part-time to give exclusive attention to a boy of secondary school age rendered suddenly and totally deaf by trauma in a road traffic accident. He has proved a most difficult problem and following on her attention his admission to the 'Mary Hare' grammar school for the deaf was arranged.

The new nursery-infant partial hearing unit at Coed Glas school is now most successfully established. The nine children attending all show most encouraging progress. They include one child who is multiply-handicapped and to whom reference is made elsewhere in this report. In order to facilitate her education when she leaves this unit, and to obtain much needed improvement, the Junior partial hearing unit at Coed Glas is being moved from its present second floor accommodation to a more conveniently accessible ground floor room. Modern re-equipping is also being carried out. One additional child attended the nursery-infant unit on a part-time basis and a waiting list of two children for admission exists. The staff at present includes one full-time nursery assistant and one part-time qualified teacher to assist the teacher of the deaf in charge of the unit.

Six children attended the Junior partial hearing unit. They include one severely maladjusted child with considerable hearing loss. The variation in severity of handicap and other factors makes work with this group a real challenge. Despite the difficulties some progress is reported in all cases.

TABLE III
Severely Deaf Children of School and Pre-School Age in the City

	1965	1966	1967	1968							
				Age Groups - Years							
				Under 4	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	15+
1. Diagnosed and attending Special Schools											Total
(a) Llandrindod Wells Residential School	6	6	5	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	6
(b) Other residential schools	2	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
(c) Whitchurch Nursery School for the Deaf	6	4	4	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	5
(d) Pre-school receiving home teaching by peripatetic teacher	2	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
2. Children attending Training Centre who are severely deaf	4	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
TOTAL	20	20	16								18

The peripatetic teachers provide intensive home instruction for both parents and children in the small group of pre-school age with severe hearing handicaps. They also provide reasonable support for the handicapped children of infant and junior age groups who are integrated in normal schools. This is usually on the basis of weekly visits to schools. However, for the older children with hearing aids at ordinary schools and also some younger children with lesser degrees of handicap, the attention provided is necessarily sparse. The attendance of the peripatetic teachers at sessions held at the hospital audiology unit has proved invaluable and liaison between them and the school health service is thereby made very effective.

It is felt overall that educational facilities and staff provisions in the city as at the end of 1968 are just adequate for deaf and partial hearing children up to the age of 11 years. Unfortunately, beyond that age we have no organised unit for teaching this handicapped group and the present establishment of peripatetic teachers can devote insufficient attention to the problems of the older children. This matter has recently been brought into focus by the development of severe maladjustment in an adolescent partial hearing boy. He had been happy and had progressed well at the partial hearing unit, but, when faced with the problems of life in an ordinary school class with occasional supportive treatment from the peripatetic teacher he has been unable to cope. The degree of severity of his deafness would not indicate residential schooling and his earlier progress at the partial hearing unit supported this concept. It is, therefore, considered most desirable that a senior partial hearing unit be established in the city at the earliest opportunity and work is proceeding to achieve this object.

KAREN – a multiply-handicapped child

Karen was born in November, 1961, in a British Army hospital in Germany. Her father served in the armed forces and she was the second child in the family. Her mother had German Measles (Rubella) at the end of the first month of pregnancy, followed by Glandular Fever. At birth Karen was found to be a severe case of Rubella Syndrome. She was almost four weeks premature, and weighed 4 lbs. 4½ ozs. and spent the first few weeks of life in an incubator. Below is a list of her handicapping conditions:

1. Congenital heart defect (Patant Ductus).
2. Congenital dislocation of hip joints.
3. Spastic paresis of lower limbs.
4. Impaired vision – moderately affected right eye and complete cataract of left eye.
5. Impaired hearing – a substantial degree of bilateral partial deafness which has contributed to the development of defective speech.

It was a formidable and depressing prospect but from her early hours in the incubator Karen has shown a tenacious determination not only to live but to thrive and overcome the obstacles.

When she was fit to travel, the family returned to the United Kingdom. At four months she was in hospital for eight weeks and cardiac surgery was performed as an urgent measure to combat heart failure. The result proved successful and since this time she has had no further trouble from that cause. She entered hospital again at eighteen months for treatment of her hip dislocation. She was splinted and was discharged after a three month stay.

Grave doubts existed regarding her educability but in April, 1965, when she was 3½ years old she commenced daily attendance at the department's Special Care Unit, then housed at Preswylfa House. She spent fifteen months at this Unit and, as a result of the efforts of the physiotherapist and attendant staff and her own eagerness to succeed, learned to walk with the use of various aids. Assessment at the Audiology Unit of the Children's E.N.T. hospital was followed by the fitting of a hearing aid. She readily adapted to this and speech development was much helped. She continued to wear and make good use of her hearing aid.

When almost five years old she entered Field House Educational Assessment Unit. Here she demonstrated that despite her handicaps in communication she was not only capable of formal education but extremely anxious to learn. The medical officer and psychologist in charge at Field House were able to state at the end of two years that she was educable with good personality development. She was described as a pleasant, happy child with a great deal of will-power who would persist in an activity until she had mastered it or until she was defeated by exhaustion. It was felt that the major handicap from the educational viewpoint was her hearing loss though from the everyday social aspect spasticity was the major handicap.

She is able to get about quite well with the aid of sticks and her physiotherapy has continued at the Ely Children's Hospital Orthopaedic Clinic. In the early future it is expected that she will be admitted to hospital for orthopaedic surgery, to further improve her gait. She makes maximum use of the vision present in her right eye and the ophthalmic specialist has not advocated surgical treatment.

In September, 1968, she transferred to the nursery-infant partial hearing unit at Coed Glas Infant School. Fortunately, this school is very near her home and is most convenient. The services of an extra part-time teacher have been added to the unit staff of teacher of the deaf and nursery assistant in order to compensate for any additional attention required. Karen has adjusted well to her new environment once again and the progress she has made and her attractive personality have set aside and overcome the anxiety of those who were doubtful regarding the correctness of her placement. She has now learned to read.



KAREN—a multiply handicapped child.

Great credit is due to Karen's parents who have shown admirable courage and in addition to providing a stable affectionate background in their home have ensured that all the measures advocated for her well-being have been implemented.

It is interesting to conjecture that twenty years ago she might not have survived, and ten years ago it is doubtful if her educational potential would have been realised. The much discussed tripartite 'defects' of our contemporary health service do not appear to have adversely affected Karen's progress and treatment. Even before the implementation of the recent abortion act present-day practice would advocate termination of a pregnancy in which Rubella occurred in the early months. Karen's happy ebullient conquest of her handicaps raises and illustrates certain doubts on these matters. Fortunately, the early availability of an effective immunisation against Rubella and its expected use in school leaving girls should eliminate not only these ethical points but also the future occurrence of the Rubella Syndrome.

J.N.P.H.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

There were 301 children treated at this clinic during 1968.

FIELD HOUSE DIAGNOSTIC UNIT

Field House is a diagnostic unit for lower-borderline E.S.N. children. Recommendations for admission are made by the Principal School Medical Officer and many of the children suffer from multiple handicaps. Partially-hearing, partially-sighted, spastic, epileptic, autistic and maladjusted children whose educability is suspect have all been admitted, as well as children with more common forms of mental handicap.

The following is a statistical record of the numbers of children admitted to and discharged from Field House Diagnostic Unit during 1968:

Number discharged	..	..	..	30
Number admitted	..	..	..	27

Six of the children discharged were transferred to the Training Centre, ten to special schools for educationally subnormal children, four to the border-line class at Llanishen Court Special School, one to the Partially Hearing Unit, three to Residential Schools, two to special classes for educationally subnormal children, and two to the Greenhill House Open-Air School. Two children moved out of the area.

WALKER HOUSE

This hostel is intended primarily for socially subnormal children, the type of children that would be expected to develop into problem family parents when they grow up. The socially subnormal children are usually found among the educationally subnormal and especially in problem families. Their social behaviour is below the level usually expected of children of their age and they are usually handicapped by the fact that their parents, by example or otherwise, seem incapable of teaching their children to fit in well with society. It is hoped that by providing these children with a more balanced, stable and organised home life, they can be taught to become socially mature.

The children attend ordinary or day school from the hostel, whichever they would have attended had they been living with their parents in the area. They will naturally keep in touch with their families and, in due course, be discharged back to them. No child may be admitted to this hostel without the consent of the parents.

Two children were admitted during the year, one child discharged to his own home and one child transferred to a Residential School.

V—NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

There are nine Nursery Schools and two Nursery Classes in the city, situated as follows:

Nursery Schools:	1.	CANTON	..	..	..	Severn Road
	2.	GRANGETOWN	..	..		Ferry Road
	3.	SPLOTT	..	..	..	Moorland Road
	4.	ELY	..	..	..	Vachell Road
	5.	SPLOTT (Tremorfa)			..	Baden Powell School
	6.	ELY	..	..	..	Hywel Dda School
	7.	SOUTH (Docks)	..		..	West Close, Bute Street
	8.	RUMNEY	..	..	..	Rumney School
	9.	ELY PLAY CENTRE			..	Archer Road

Nursery Classes:	1.	NINIAN PARK	..	..	Ninian Park School
	2.	ADAMSDOWN	..	..	Tredegaville C/W School

Accommodation is provided at the Nursery Schools for a total of 285 full-time and 363 part-time children aged 2-5 years. At the Nursery Classes 35 children aged 3-5 years are accommodated full-time and 50 children part-time.

Health Visitors pay a visit to each Nursery School and Class at least once in each week and very often at more frequent intervals as such visits become necessary. A Medical Officer visits the Nursery Schools and Classes at intervals of approximately one month for the purpose of medically inspecting new entrants and of reviewing the health of pupils.

VI—MISCELLANEOUS

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of schoolchildren ascertained to be suffering from infectious diseases during the year were as follows:

Scarlet Fever	17
Whooping Cough	12
Diphtheria	—
Measles	55
Acute Pneumonia	2
Meningococcal Infection	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—
Acute Encephalitis – Infective	—
Dysentery	10
Para-Typhoid Fever	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—
Erysipelas	—
Food Poisoning	6
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	4
Acute Meningitis	4
Hepatitis	22

In addition the following children were notified by Head Teachers as absent from school due to the diseases stated:

Rubella	180
Mumps	69
Jaundice	9

PROVISION OF MEALS

Central Kitchens are in operation at Ely and Tremorfa and provide approximately 4,161 meals per day for consumption at 48 schools.

Self-contained Kitchens are situated at 81 schools and 8 nurseries.

Canteens. Facilities are available at 166 School Canteens for providing midday meals for approximately 24,420 children daily.

The number of children attending primary, high, special and nursery schools, provided with dinners and/or milk during the first and last complete weeks of 1968 were as follows:

	<i>First complete week, 1968</i>	<i>Last complete week, 1968</i>
Average number of necessitous children provided with dinner daily free	4,421	8,013
Average number of children provided with milk daily free	37,756	25,725
Average number of children provided with dinner daily on payment	19,994	16,407

Free milk was withdrawn from High School children from September, 1968.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO COURSES OF TRAINING FOR TEACHING AND TO THE TEACHING PROFESSION

The School Medical Officer is an examining medical officer for the Education Committee in respect of the entry of teachers into the superannuation scheme. During the year 140 teachers were examined for this purpose.

From 1st April, 1952, the Minister of Education instituted new arrangements for medical examinations for entrants to the teaching profession and for candidates applying for entry to training colleges, university departments of education and approved art schools (Circular 249, 28th March, 1952).

The School Medical Officer has the duty of examining candidates applying for admission to training colleges and entrants to the teaching profession except those intending to enter the teaching profession on completion of an approved course of training, in which case they are examined as at present by the College Medical Officer. The School Medical Officer has to fulfil this last obligation in respect of students completing courses at the Cardiff College of Art as he acts as the College Medical Officer.

As a result of these requirements, 356 candidates and entrants were medically examined.

The Minister also directed that X-ray examinations shall be an essential part of the medical examination on entry to the teaching profession as from 1st April, 1953 (Circular 248, 28th March, 1952).

ACCIDENTS TO PUPILS

Head Teachers are requested to provide details of all accidents occurring to pupils on school premises or arising out of school activities.

During 1968, 543 such reports were made.

DESCRIPTION OF REGULAR CLINICS

	Minor Ailments	Cleansing	Ophthalmic	E.N.T.	School Dental Service	Speech Therapy	Enuresis
(a) Public Health Clinics available for School Children:							
Gabalfa Clinic, 213 North Road	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
College Farm Clinic, Llanidloes Road	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—
Grangetown Clinic, Cambridge Street	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Canton Clinic, Wessex Street	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fairwater Clinic, Plasmawr Road	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Ely Clinic, Redhouse Crescent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Llanishen Clinic, Newborough Avenue	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Treatment Centre, 1 Currian Road	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—
Llanrumney Clinic, Llanrumney Avenue	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Roath Clinic, Roath Court Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Splott Park Clinic, South Park Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Rhiwbina Clinic, Groes Lon	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Whitchurch Clinic, Bishop's Road	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
(b) Health Centres where School Clinics are held:							
Butetown Health Centre, Loudoun Square	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—
Trowbridge Health Centre, Abergele Road	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	—	—	—

N.B. Speech Therapy Sessions are also held at Rumney, Greenway and Trowbridge Infants' Schools, the Spastic Unit at the Greenhill House Open-Air School, Field House Diagnostic Unit and Woodlands and Llanishen Court Special Schools.

VII—STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

IN THE

COLLEGES OF FURTHER EDUCATION

REPORT BY Dr. G. F. NEWBOLD, M.B., B.S.(LOND.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
M.M.S.A., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.H.

This year has been a busy one, with considerable demands made upon the Student Health Service. As in previous years our work has been of a varied nature, and we are pleased to record the expressions of appreciation which we have received from time to time during the year from staff and students alike in the various Colleges.

Administration and Frequency of Visits

Throughout the year under review the official regular allocation of time spent in the Colleges remained at five sessions (2½ days) weekly. However, as on former occasions, whenever necessary and possible, I paid additional visits at irregular intervals – e.g. at midday or towards the end of the afternoon. I also undertook one evening session in most weeks from 5.30 – 7.00 p.m. for the purpose of consultation and for treatment. This practice I found most helpful, not only for myself, but for students as well, since it avoided the disruption of important lectures and gave more opportunity for unhurried consultations when these seemed essential. On rare occasions, if a student had omitted to register with a general practitioner, I again made domiciliary visits if I was asked to do so and such a course seemed desirable.

Mrs. M. P. Davies, S.R.N., H.V., continues to be the Health Visitor for the Colleges and the secretarial work involved is shared between us, although once again I am pleased to acknowledge with thanks the assistance which the secretarial staffs of the Colleges and the Health Department have always been ready to give us whenever this might have been necessary.

Control of Tuberculosis

All first-year students were offered the choice of having either a chest X-ray or a tuberculin (Heaf) skin test. Those who produced a reaction of 3+ or more on tuberculin testing were referred to the Chest Physician for his opinion and advice. Any who were tuberculin negative were offered B.C.G. vaccination if they so desired. This year no cases of active tuberculosis occurred in any of the Colleges.

Consultations and Treatment

Following the pattern set in previous years students were required to complete a confidential medical questionnaire. In the light of the information disclosed therein, selected students were interviewed and/or examined. Some groups – e.g. the Catering and Bakery students and the Nursery Nurses, were medically examined as a routine on entry, or as soon thereafter as possible. We were also consulted directly very frequently by full-time and part-time students because of illness or accident, or for some other reason. A notable feature of the past year has been a sharp increase in the number of times when we have been consulted in this manner. So far as we are concerned, this is a welcome trend, for it is not only an indication of a need for such a medical service in the Colleges, but also reflects a confidence in the one we are able to provide. On numerous occasions we saw students at the request of a member of the Teaching Staff because of the possibility that ill-health might be affecting a person's work and his or her academic progress.

A supply of the more commonly used drugs and medicaments is kept in the Medical Room of the various Colleges for emergency purposes, and treatment continues to be shared between the general practitioner, the hospital and the Student Health Service according to the circumstances of each case.

Concerning the interpretation of the figures given in Table VI a word or two of explanation is necessary. The number of 'complaints' shown, under each heading includes those for which the student was seen as a result of the completed medical questionnaire, as well as those for which we were consulted directly by the student. Where two, or more, unrelated conditions occurred at the same time, these are classified separately under the appropriate headings. Every visit made for the same 'complaint' is also reflected in this table.

Psychosomatic Illness

A separate section devoted to this type of complaint is justified owing to its importance in College and University life, and to the fact that it may be a considerable hindrance to efficient study. Basically, the underlying factors are psychological and emotional stress which becomes evident as anxiety, with concomitant somatic symptoms in diverse regions of the body. Although the incidence of psychosomatic illness tends to be high, it was necessary that nearly all such individuals presenting with symptoms suspected to fall within this category should be carefully investigated before a diagnosis of functional illness could be made with certainty. Factors concerned in the aetiology of these disorders included absence from a familiar home environment, studying for professional examinations, loneliness in lodgings, problems of psycho-sexual development and, in the case of overseas students, language difficulties. Some students were also uncertain whether or not they had embarked upon the right course of study and this uncertainty was, occasionally, a potent source of stress and anxiety which had repercussions on their work. In this connection, it was interesting to note how the personality of a particular student fitted him or her for some special kind of work or vocation. For instance, a much above average engineering student withdrew from his course because of great difficulty in mixing with other people, especially strangers, when it was necessary for him to undertake certain specified periods in industry as part of his training. Ideally, it would seem that such an individual, often gifted above the average, would do well in a research establishment where he could work more or less alone and where personal relationships mattered very little.

On the other hand, many drama students were never so well as when they were playing a role in front of an audience. 'Off stage' some became prone to attacks of anxiety and depression with or without the concomitant appearance of somatic symptoms such as dysmenorrhoea or a functional menorrhagia. One of the duties of any Student Health Service is, in co-operation with the teaching staff of a College or University, to help such students attain their ambition in a professional career for which by nature they seem especially fitted.

Treatment of psychosomatic disorders largely consisted of reassurance with or without the short-term use of sedatives and tranquillisers, if required. However, three selected cases were treated by hypnotherapy and showed very marked improvement. These were chosen solely with the severity of the condition as the criterion for their selection, and because persistence of the symptoms would have meant withdrawal of the student from College and, probably, the abandonment of a chosen career. The average number of treatments required for each case was seven. Two of these cases were of a severe disabling dysmenorrhoea, necessitating frequent absences from College, which had been present for several years and had previously resisted all other forms of treatment – including various courses of hormone therapy and D. & C. One, in fact, had already been considered for a possible pre-sacral sympathectomy. In all three cases the students concerned were enabled to continue with their studies in the normal way. The treatment of dysmenorrhoea by this method was especially gratifying because this particular symptom is the only one which is of a regular periodic pattern, so that certain individuals can easily become conditioned to it should the disorder persist for any length of time.

One of the difficulties inherent in writing about psychosomatic illness in a report such as this lies in trying to decide how to classify them. However, I have thought it best to follow last year's precedent and group them under their most prominent symptom. For example, asthma would be listed under 'chest' and skin complaints such as neurodermatitis would appear under 'skin', even though the main factor in their etiology was psychological and emotional stress. If the overall picture was one of a generalised anxiety/tension state the complaint would be shown under 'Emotional and Psychological', in spite of the presence of recognisable somatic symptoms. This is, admittedly, an imperfect method of classification, and, no doubt, leaves much to be desired. I hope, however, at a future date, time and space permitting, to be able to undertake a detailed analysis of all psychosomatic illness in all the Colleges, as I think this would prove both interesting and rewarding. A further difficulty concerns those conditions which one may term 'borderline' – e.g. 'allergies'. Although many so-called allergic states are closely linked with psychological stress some are due to the introduction of specific sensitising antigens and the clinical picture may be identical. Such disorders I have, therefore, shown under 'allergies', unless it was evident that classification under the predominant symptom or organ affected, seemed more appropriate – e.g. in many cases of asthma or allergic rhinitis.

Lectures, etc.

Following the custom of other years, a course of lectures on 'Medical Emergencies' was given to the Chiropody students at Llandaff Technical College. At the College of Food Technology and College of Commerce, it was possible to begin a series of short courses in First Aid for members of the teaching and administrative staffs. This was to ensure that scattered throughout the College there would always be a nucleus of interested persons able and willing to act in any emergency. First Aid talks were also given to students at the Rumney Technical College. Other activities have included advising on certain potential hazards relating to work in laboratories, or in departments such as those of Bakery and Catering and the Hairdressing Salon, where special items of equipment are installed and advising on medical aspects of physical education.

Miscellaneous

During the year I saw certain students prior to their final acceptance for admission to a College of Further Education. This I was pleased to do at the request of the Director of Education. On a number of occasions, I also saw students with their parents because of some particular difficulty in College life which was affecting their work and health. Although some students were, at first, reluctant to have their parents brought into any discussion of their problems, the majority were, in the end, thankful that this was done.

One particular matter which is liable to cause us some concern from time to time is the question of transport of sick or injured students from College to their homes or lodgings. The cases I have in mind are those where travel by public transport is undesirable, especially during inclement weather or where an individual lives far away, but where the use of the Ambulance Service is not justified. However, we have good reason to believe that, following discussions in the Colleges most affected, reasonably satisfactory arrangements can be made to overcome this difficulty.

Various procedures such as vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against tetanus, typhoid and poliomyelitis, were carried out as required. Routine medical examinations were also performed for purposes other than those already mentioned; these included the provision of certificates of fitness prior to taking up employment, or for foreign travel, etc. Certain students in their final year were medically examined on behalf of the Department of Education and Science prior to their admission to a Teachers' Training College.

During the year under review, I have again been consulted occasionally as to the possibility of any illicit drug taking in the Colleges. All such enquiries had to be seriously considered but, bearing in mind the difficulties sometimes inherent in dealing with these matters, I am pleased to report that in no instance was there any real evidence that such practices were being indulged in. There was, however, one case of attempted suicide.

Although the general health of the College population remained at a satisfactory level throughout the year, it is with regret that I have to report the tragic death of one young female student from leukaemia. In conclusion, it is once again my pleasant task to acknowledge with thanks the help given to us by the principals of the various Colleges and by the members of the teaching staff, as well as those hospitals and general practitioners who readily gave us their co-operation when necessary.

TABLE I

	Llandaff Technical College	College of Food Technology and Commerce	College of Music and Drama	College of Art	Rumney Technical College
Number of full-time students	269	782	118	346	131
Number of full-time first year students ..	126	450	55	148	83
Number of part-time day students	2,758	1,252	683	286	1,244

TABLE II
CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

	Llandaff Technical College	College of Food Technology and Commerce	College of Music and Drama	College of Art	Rumney Technical College
Number of skin tests performed	43	165	12	47*	32
Positive	38	111	8	50	32
Negative	5	22	4	8	1
Referred for B.C.G. ..	1	14	1	5	—

*The difference between the number of skin tests performed and the number of readings is accounted for by the fact that included in the latter are a number of tests done prior to 1st January, 1968.

TABLE III
(Showing number of 'complaints' per student)

	1	2	3	4	5+
Llandaff Technical College	157	19	—	1	1
College of Food Technology and Commerce	435	236	58	27	4
College of Music and Drama	89	27	3	2	—
College of Art	234*	56	11	1	—
Rumney Technical College	182	5	1	—	—

*In addition to this figure, 46 full medical examinations were carried out on prospective teachers for the Department of Education and Science.

TABLE IV

(Showing number of consultations per complaint)

	1	2	3	4	5+
Llandaff Technical College	139	29	6	1	2
College of Food Technology and Commerce	773	169	40	16	8
College of Music and Drama	108	11	—	—	2
College of Art	199	51	16	6	9
Rumney Technical College	177	9	—	1	1

TABLE V

Number sent for Chest X-ray

	Referred	Results
Llandaff Technical College	57	32
College of Food Technology and Commerce	131	153
College of Music and Drama	43	39
College of Art	62	80
Rumney Technical College	63	31

N.B. Any difference between the numbers shown under 'Referred' and those under 'Results' is partly explained by the fact that some X-ray reports were not received until after 1st January, 1969. Also some results were received of X-rays carried out prior to 1st January, 1968.

Accommodation Visits made by Health Visitor

Routine 'Accommodation' Visits	95
Special Visits	12
Information incomplete	40
'No replies'	69
Other visits to Colleges	11
TOTAL	227

Accommodation visiting is now confined to the latter part of July and the month of August when the Colleges are not in session.

TABLE VI

Showing classification of 'complaints' for which the Department was consulted.
(These figures do not include attendance for Chest X-ray or polio immunisation.)

	Llandaff Technical College	College of Food Tech- nology and Commerce	College of Music and Drama	College of Art	Rumney Technical College
Cardio-vascular disease (in- cluding history of rheumatic fever and anaemia)	6	43	4	8	—
Chest (including tuberculosis) ..	19	35	8	8	19
Musculo-skeletal (including accidents)	22	153	15	24	49
Psychological and emotional (in- cluding C.N.S.)	15	86	9	22	13
Eyes (mainly defective vision) ..	25	57	13	29	30
Abdominal (including renal and gynaecological)	27	151	30	28	27
Ear, nose and throat	35	146	26	15	41
Skin	26	158*	11	12	19
Miscellaneous (including aller- gies, endocrine, vaccination, routine medicals, immunisa- tion, blood tests and dental) ..	20	83	33	6	30

*This includes two sessions for the treatment of warts with liquid nitrogen.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE REPORT FOR 1968

of W. BATE, M.A., D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

The form and pattern of this report of the work of the public health inspectors in the field of environmental health, as in previous years, is largely governed by external considerations. In some instances the form of tabular statements is dictated by the necessity to present them as statistical returns demanded by government departments. Much of the remaining information is a compromise between the need to preserve continuity in the records reproduced in previous years and the necessity to present information to members of the Health Committee, City Council and the general public. Some items are also included on the grounds that they are likely to be of interest to others working in the same field and to students of sociology and other related subjects. The work of the public health inspector is closely related to that of other officers of the City Council, who have co-operated in providing relevant information on those aspects of environmental health falling within the scope of their duties. The various matters covered in the following pages include:

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It is not possible to report the inauguration of any new service or the inception of any revolutionary scheme or survey in the work undertaken during the year. This is not surprising. For a number of years now, it has been a struggle to cope with routine daily work. This is due to a number of factors. The public health inspectors establishment has been below strength for at least five years and an active scheme of training to the maximum permitted by the Public Health Inspectors Education Board has only succeeded in offsetting further depletions by normal wastage. Concurrently, year by year, additional legislation has made successive demands on staff resources; the city boundaries have extended, without any corresponding staff increase. Against this background, it is impossible to contemplate embarking on any substantial piece of research, though the field of environmental health is not lacking in laudable subjects. Only by extra effort, increased efficiency and the introduction of non-qualified assistants has it been possible to preserve previous levels of activity in routine spheres of operation.

Nevertheless, some expansion of work has been achieved in the field of food hygiene inspections. Whilst this is pleasing, it must be admitted that much more needs to be done in this direction. On the debit side, the delays in implementing the slum clearance programme, due to planning and redevelopment considerations still persist. Unless these problems are surmounted, implementation of the Housing Bill, due to be enacted next year, will be extremely difficult. Indeed, at this range, full implementation will be impossible unless the staff is increased, or considerably re-allocated to the detriment of other work.

Complaints of nuisance from noise continue to increase in numbers. The complexity of the subject necessitates long, wearisome and repetitive investigations of complaints; one can visualise the work forming one of the most important facets of the duties of the public health inspector of the future.

Staff

The staff position has improved slightly. Two pupils, Mr. R. West and Mr. N. Gatehouse, qualified during the year and in September Mr. B. Williams and Mr. P. Davis were appointed as pupils.

One Public Health Inspector, Mrs. Hollyman, left on her husband's transfer to London. Mr. J. Moore returned from Llŵchwr Urban District Council, thus replacing Mrs. Hollyman and maintaining the number of vacancies at three.

Mr. Windsor Morgan, Technical Assistant, left to take up an appointment with the City Engineer and Surveyor and was replaced by Mr. V. Muldow from Civil Defence.

HOUSING

During the year 284 houses were demolished in confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order areas in Adamsdown and Splott. Thirty-four houses were also demolished which were subject to undertakings given by the Owners. Families rehoused by the Corporation arising from these demolitions amounted to 356, totalling 1,143 persons.

Individual Unfit Houses

During the year eight houses regarded as being unfit for human habitation were dealt with by individual action as shown in the table below:

Housing Act 1957	Houses	Displaced during the year	
		Persons	Families
Unfit houses made subject to demolition orders under Section 17	3	3	3
Unfit houses made subject to closing orders under Section 17	5	19	5
Closing orders determined under section 27	5	—	—

Demolition Orders

8, 9, 10 East Canal Wharf (previously recorded as undertakings to demolish).

Closing Orders

54 Bridgend Street;
29 Oakley Street;
43 Cranbrook Street;
18 Adamsdown Square;
7 Ethel Street.

Closing orders determined after repair

35 Albert Street;
 44a Oakfield Street;
 129 Woodville Road;
 85 Stacey Road;
 87 Stacey Road.

Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Order Areas**Plasnewydd (Areas 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) Compulsory Purchase Order 1968**

A public local inquiry was held into this order on the 2nd July. The Secretary of State has not yet made known the result of the application for confirmation of the order.

Butetown (Areas 17, 18 and 19) Compulsory Purchase Order 1968

A public local inquiry was held into this order on the 4th September. The Secretary of State has not yet made known the result of the application for confirmation of the order.

Splott (Areas 3, 4 and 5) Compulsory Purchase Order 1967

Following a public local inquiry the Secretary of State confirmed this order subject to the exclusion of Nos. 2-12 Menelaus Street from the order, and that No. 43 Menelaus Street be transferred from Part I (Clearance Areas) to Part II (land adjoining the clearance areas). Forty-five houses were found to have been 'well maintained' meriting payments under Section 60 of the Housing Act 1957.

Central (Areas 9 and 10) Clearance Areas

During the year the occupiers of 20 houses in David Street, previously declared by the Council to be clearance areas and subject to voluntary undertakings to demolish by the owners, have been re-housed into Council accommodation. The houses within the clearance areas have now been demolished and the site cleared.

Churchill Way Nos. 64-90

The remaining families in occupation of these houses, previously subject to demolition orders, were re-housed into Council accommodation during the year. The houses have now been demolished and the site cleared.

Lower Grangetown Proposed Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Order

An area of housing which includes 204 houses regarded as unfit for human habitation was represented to the Health Committee on the 22nd September, 1967. The Committee resolved, subject to the approval of the Finance and Estates Committee, that the Council declare the unfit houses to be clearance areas under Section 42 of the Housing Act 1957. The Estates Committee subsequently deferred consideration of the Health Committee resolution until the future land user of the areas be more clearly defined. The Finance Committee acted similarly pending the report of the City Treasurer and Controller on the financial implications. Subsequently the matter has been discussed at meetings of Chief Officers, the Public Works and Town Planning Committee, the Estates Committee, the Finance Committee, the Education Sites and Buildings Sub-Committee and the ward members have also been consulted. The matter at present (December) rests with the Joint Sub-Committee re Slum Clearance and Re-Development (Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of Committees) a further meeting of which has been convened for January, 1969.

Areas Inspected during the Year

Riverside Proposed Clearance Areas (Nos. 7-26)

The inspection of an area of housing in Riverside, which includes properties in Wellington Street, South Morgan Street, Picton Place, Albert Street, Leckwith Road and Atlas Road was completed during the year. Of the 256 houses inspected, 191 houses are considered to be unfit for human habitation. It is intended that the area shall be represented to the Health Committee as clearances areas in the early part of 1969.

Adamsdown and Roath District Study

The Public Works and Town Planning Committee on the 6th June requested that a survey of the condition of houses within the vicinity of the old Roath abattoir be made. A 25% sample survey of the 200 houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the abattoir was carried out which revealed the likely boundaries of a possible clearance area adjacent to the abattoir. Inspections of all houses within the area are continuing and a report will be submitted to the Health Committee on completion of the survey.

Displacements

During the year 226 families amounting to 661 persons were re-housed from Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Order areas.

Purchases of Houses by Agreement

At the request of the City Housing and Estates Manager 33 houses included in the Council's current slum clearance programme on offer for sale to the Corporation were inspected and classified as to fitness.

Housing Act 1957. Section 60

Well-Maintained House Payments

Applications in respect of 20 houses where payments had been directed to be made by the Minister of State were investigated. Payments in the sum of £2,026 have been approved.

Improvement of Dwellings Outside Improvement Areas

Section 19 of the Housing Act 1964 provides that the tenant of a dwelling lacking one or more amenities may make representation to the local authority with a view of the local authority exercising its powers to require the owner to improve the dwelling to a proper standard. These provisions under the Act have been virtually disregarded by Cardiff tenants, and it must be concluded that this section of the Act has so far failed in its intention.

During the period August, 1964 (when the Act became operative) to December, 1967, six representations were made. During this year one representation only has been received.

	Representation by tenant	Preliminary Notice	Undertaking	Improvement Notice	Works of improvement
172 Arabella Street	7.11.66	—	3. 3.67	—	—
32 Lincoln Street ..	3.11.66	2. 5.67	—	22. 6.67	Completed
117 Lisvane Street ..	22. 2.67	23. 8.67	2.11.67	—	Completed
112 Cyfarthfa Street	23. 1.67	23. 8.67	—	21.11.67	—
457 Cowbridge Road	19. 6.67	23. 8.67	—	15. 1.67	Work to be executed by Corporation
48 Cyfarthfa Street	17. 7.67	5. 4.68	22. 5.68	—	—
20 Arabella Street ..	22. 1.68	—	—	—	—

Council Housing Estates and Housing Applications

One inspector with a lady assistant is employed on this work. Their function is two-fold: to inspect council houses which are vacant and to investigate claims for re-housing or transfer on the grounds of ill health.

During the year the following visits were made:

Vacant houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	1,130
Number found verminous	..	..	..	..	..	15
Total number requiring treatment	..	..	..	..	..	51
Visits regarding transfers	..	..	..	..	..	753
Visits to council house applicants	..	..	..	..	..	262
Miscellaneous visits	..	..	..	..	..	62
Number of interviews at office	..	..	..	..	..	359

The number of houses falling vacant rose to the highest ever level of 1,130, an increase of 15.6% over the previous year's record. The number of houses on vacancy found verminous with bed bugs remained at 1.3% as in 1967. Similarly a further 3.2% were found to be in need of treatment for various other reasons. Disinfestation was carried out by spraying with suitable insecticides.

Visits to council house applicants and to council house tenants requesting transfers rose sharply, showing a total increase of 209, a rise of 25.9%.

Consideration was given during the year to 1,577 applications for re-housing (400 more than in 1967). Of these, 701 were requests for transfers, of which 393 were recommended.

The 876 applications for re-housing on medical grounds were dealt with as follows:

Recommended immediate re-housing	..	..	..	..	104
Awarded medical points	..	..	..	..	163
Transferred to the priority group	..	..	..	..	19
Given special priority on account of tuberculosis in the home (not otherwise dealt with)	..	..	..	..	1
No action taken	..	..	..	..	589

Of the 104 recommendations for immediate re-housing, 68 were in respect of old-age pensioners.

The medical conditions cited by applicants for priority for re-housing or transfer are broadly classified as follows:

Pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	42
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	3
Asthma, bronchitis and other chest complaints	..	..	..	..	..	396
Nervous complaints and mental illness	..	..	..	..	..	406
Heart conditions	..	..	..	..	..	222
Rheumatism and arthritic conditions	..	..	..	..	..	117
Skin conditions	..	..	..	..	..	9
Physically handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	89
Other illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	293

The comparison in the pattern of ailments remains as in 1967, nervous complaints and mental illness again accounting for the largest number of cases, with chest complaints taking a very close second place. Appreciable increases were shown in all conditions other than arthritic and skin conditions, and tuberculosis.

'Other illnesses' include those which could not accurately be placed in any other category. They consist of a wide variety of complaints, and occasionally conditions which are not primarily of medical concern.

House Repairs

The total number of notices served under all Acts was 654 preliminary notices and 304 statutory notices. The following summary gives principal details:

EXTERNAL

Roofs to be repaired or re-slatted	289
Gutters and rainwater pipes to be repaired, etc.	191
Walls and chimneys to be repointed/repaired	156
Yards, paths to be repaired or resurfaced	8
Soil pipes to be repaired/renewed	23
Drains to be cleared/repaired	71

INTERNAL

Dampness to be cured	314
Interior walls and ceilings to be repaired	274
Floors to be repaired	93
Staircases, etc. to be repaired	18
Fireplaces and flues to be repaired	22
Verminous/filthy premises to be cleaned	13

In addition to work carried out by notices, works of repair were carried out by the Corporation by agreement with the owner at four houses in the city, at a total cost of £735 5s. 0d., which will be recovered by instalments.

Legal Proceedings

The following tabulation of the outcome of legal proceedings to secure the abatement of nuisances illustrates the tendency of some owners to defer execution of works until summonses are issued, and then to complete the works prior to the court hearing:

Defendant No.	Offence	Fines	Costs	Total Penalties	Nuisance Order
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
7	Did fail to comply with a notice served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 days
*8	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
12	Do.	- - -	3 3 0	3 3 0	28 days
14	Do.	- - -	5 5 0	5 5 0	28 days
*16	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
17	Do.	- - -	- - -	- - -	Order authorising Corporation to abate the nuisance (owner untraced)
*18	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
*19	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
20a	Do.	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 days
*20b	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
*21	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
*22	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
*24	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
*25	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
31	Do.	- - -	5 0 0	5 0 0	21 days
*32	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
*42	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
*44	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	

*Works completed prior to court hearing.

Local Land Charges Register

The table below sets out the comparative numbers of land registry searches made to the Corporation over the past five years. Each search requires investigation with special reference to the slum clearance programme. This is a steadily increasing burden to be shouldered by the staff which does not increase correspondingly. Not only the numbers of searches increase, but the work associated with each search expands, as agents, vendors and purchasers are becoming aware of the effects of the Council's clearance and redevelopment plans. This engenders protracted correspondence, which contributes to the general strain experienced by the department.

Year	..	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
		5,754	6,278	5,952	6,313	6,963

Corporation Mortgages

Houses which are subject to applications for mortgages from the Corporation are referred to the department for a report to the City Treasurer as to their suitability for loan. A table of the number of houses referred to and investigated by the department over the past five years is set out below:

Year	..	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
		1,799	1,425	1,808	1,127	1,047

Rent Act

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair was one less than 1967, again emphasising the lack of activity under this Act.

PART I.—APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

	1968	1967	1966	1965
1. Number of applications for certificates ..	2	3	3	4
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates ..	2	4	—	4
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ..	2	4	2	4
(b) in respect of all defects	—	—	—	—
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ..	—	1	1	—
5. Number of undertakings refused by local authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—	—	—	—
6. Number of certificates issued	2	2	2	—

PART II.—APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Application by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	4	1	5	8
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—	—	2	—
9. Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	—	—	—	—
10. Certificates cancelled by local authority ..	4	1	3	8

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Houses known to be in multiple occupation at end of 1967	..	..	422
Further houses found to be in multiple occupation in 1968	..	..	74
Houses found to be no longer in multiple occupation in 1968	..	..	179
Houses therefore known to be in multiple occupation at end of 1968	..	..	317

Of the 74 additional houses, 33 were in the Plasnewydd registration area, 8 were in the Riverside registration area, and 33 were in other districts. The houses were occupied by 117 families, and 281 single persons, a total of 612 individuals (8.27 persons per house).

A total of 1,521 inspections and re-visits were made during the year, and as a result of these visits, it was necessary to serve 127 preliminary notices. Details of these notices and progress made by the end of the year is set out below.

	Section 15 (additional facilities)	Section 16 (fire escapes)
(a) Preliminary Notices		
Number of notices served	65	62
1. Work completed as a result of preliminary notice	13	3
2. Not expired at 31st December, 1968	12	16
3. Found not to be in multiple occupation when re-visited	6	6
4. Partly complied with	1	—
5. Subsequent action taken under Cardiff Corporation Act	—	2
6. Undertakings given to vacate second floor	—	3
7. Statutory notices served	33	32
	65	62
(b) Statutory Notices		
Number of notices served	33	32
1. Fully complied with	13	3
2. Partly complied with	4	2
3. Work not started	11	3
4. Found not to be in multiple occupation on re-visit	2	1
5. Not expired 31st December, 1968	2	20
6. Being prepared	1	—
7. Subsequent action taken under Cardiff Corporation Act	—	1
8. Undertakings given to vacate second floor	—	2
	33	32

Items included in Preliminary Notices

Provision of ventilated food stores	..	..	..	160
Provision of improved ventilation	..	..	..	57
Provision of hot/cold water supplies	..	..	..	53
Provision of improved natural lighting	..	..	..	3
Provision of baths/showers	..	..	..	6
Provision of additional sinks	..	..	..	29
Provision of additional refuse bins	..	..	..	19
Provision of additional lighting points	..	..	..	37
Provision of additional wash hand basins	..	..	..	7

Provision of additional cookers	27
Provision of additional space heaters	1
Provision of fire escapes and/or smoke stopping arrangements	62

Only one house was found to be statutorily overcrowded and a notice of intention to issue a direction under Section 19 was served on the owner. Arrangements are in hand to re-house one of the families which will reduce the number of occupants to a suitable level.

In three other cases it was necessary to fix a maximum number of occupants to prevent potential overcrowding.

The attention of the district public health inspectors was drawn to any items of disrepair which existed and notices were served by them under the Public Health Acts where appropriate.

Throughout the year close co-operation has been maintained between this department and that of the Chief Fire Officer.

As in previous years, some resistance was met with regarding the provision of means of escape in case of fire, because of the expense involved. In 5 cases owners have given written undertakings to vacate the second floor of the premises thus avoiding the necessity for a fire escape.

Prosecutions

Legal proceedings were instituted in 11 cases, in respect of failure to comply with Section 16 (fire escape) notice. Of these, 5 were adjourned, *sine die*, because the required work was in progress and 3 were withdrawn prior to the hearing, as all works had been completed. Convictions were obtained in two cases, and fines totalling £20 (with 3 gns. costs) were imposed. One case was dismissed.

Three houses were found to be occupied in breach of Corporation Mortgages and referred to the Town Clerk for any action considered necessary.

AIR POLLUTION

Tables and graphs showing the observations on air pollution in the city are in the same form as in previous years, to facilitate comparison. Table I, showing deposited matter at three sites, shows a slight fall as was the case last year.

Measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide, taken at six stations are shown in Tables II and III with readings for previous years shown in Table III. Of the smoke readings, City Hall and Moorland Road show a slight increase, and the other four readings are slightly lower. In the case of SO₂ readings, there is a slight increase in all readings except Llanishen. At the City Hall, nearby construction work and re-roofing on the City Hall itself caused additional pollution. Construction work was also carried on near Curran Road. At Crofts Street an increase in heavy motor traffic from a nearby garage operating coaches would have the same effect. Table III shows the difference between summer and winter pollution, this difference is also shown in the graphs.

CO Measurement in Streets

During the year measurement of carbon monoxide from traffic was carried out on behalf of Warren Springs. Cardiff was one of six sites selected for this purpose. The results of this survey are in the process of being evaluated. Preliminary figures show that out of approximately 130,000 minutes' sampling during May and June there were 560 minutes of concentration over 10 ppm., 65 minutes over 30 ppm., and 27 minutes over 50 ppm.

Alkali Works

The number of processes in the city registered under the Alkali Act remains the same. A harmonious working relationship on matters of common interest continued with the Alkali inspectorate.

Notification of an Installation

Hot Water Boiler	Coal	Oil	Gas	Total	Total Capacity
0—100,000 ..	—	2	1	3	68,000 B.T.U.
100,001—1,000,000	—	2	—	2	1,550,000 B.T.U.
Economic ..	—	3	—	3	60,000 lbs./hr.
Cochrane ..	—	1	—	1	27,500 lbs./hr.
Package ..	—	1	—	1	1,750 lbs./hr.

Total notifications .. 10

Total prior approval .. 4

Routine observations, etc.: One inspector is employed solely on this work.

Visits to Industrial Premises	283
Visits to Commercial Premises	47
Visits to Domestic Premises	61
Visits re Prior Approval	4
Formal Observations	1,560
Complaints	81
Visits to Measuring Stations	906
TOTAL VISITS	2,942

Complaints

Burning of garden or other refuse on domestic premises is a common and time consuming complaint, but with the introduction of the Civic Amenities Act, there should be a reduction in the number of complaints of this type.

Other typical complaints are listed below:

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Nuisance</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
Garage	Smuts (waste oil) stove	Stove discarded
Woodmill	Smuts	Improved combustion
Dairy	Smoke (coal firing)	Improved stoking

New Legislation

The Clean Air (Measurement of Grit and Dust) Regulations 1968 came into force on the 1st May. They enable the local authority to require the making and recording of measurements of grit and dust from certain types of furnace. These measurements can then be compared to recommended levels of emission for the various types of plant concerned.

TABLE I

Yearly average of monthly rates of deposition in tons per square mile

1961 – 1968

[illegible]

TABLE III
Comparison of summer and winter averages: April, 1967 – March, 1968

	Summer Average: April–September						Winter Average: October–March						Annual Average					
	City Hall	Curran Road	Moorland Road	Llanishen Res.	Crofts Street	Llanrumney Clinic	City Hall	Curran Road	Moorland Road	Llanishen Res.	Crofts Street	Llanrumney Clinic	City Hall	Curran Road	Moorland Road	Llanishen Res.	Crofts Street	Llanrumney Clinic
SMOKE microgrammes/cubic metre	20	23	32	11	28	22	48	69	57	19	81	41	34	46	44.5	15	54.5	31.5
SULPHUR DIOXIDE microgrammes/cubic metre	42	35	68	31	65	43	89	91	108	38	114	61	65.5	63	88	34.5	89.5	52
DEPOSITED MATTER tons/sq. ml. ...	11	13	28	—	—	—	9	17	35	—	—	—	10	15	31.5	—	—	—

TABLE IV
MONTHLY AVERAGE - DEPOSITED MATTER

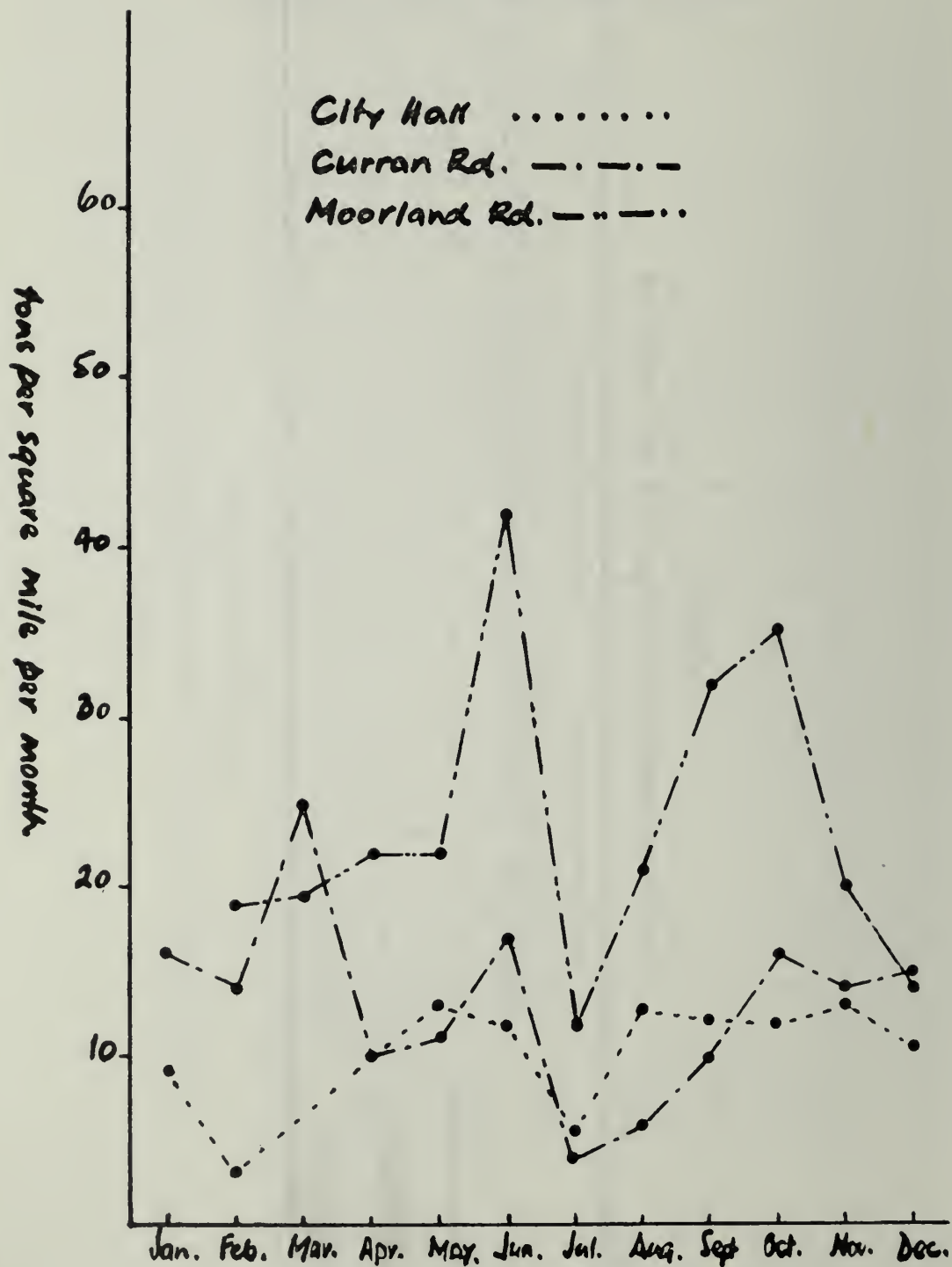


TABLE V
MONTHLY AVERAGE - INSOLUBLE DEPOSITED MATTER

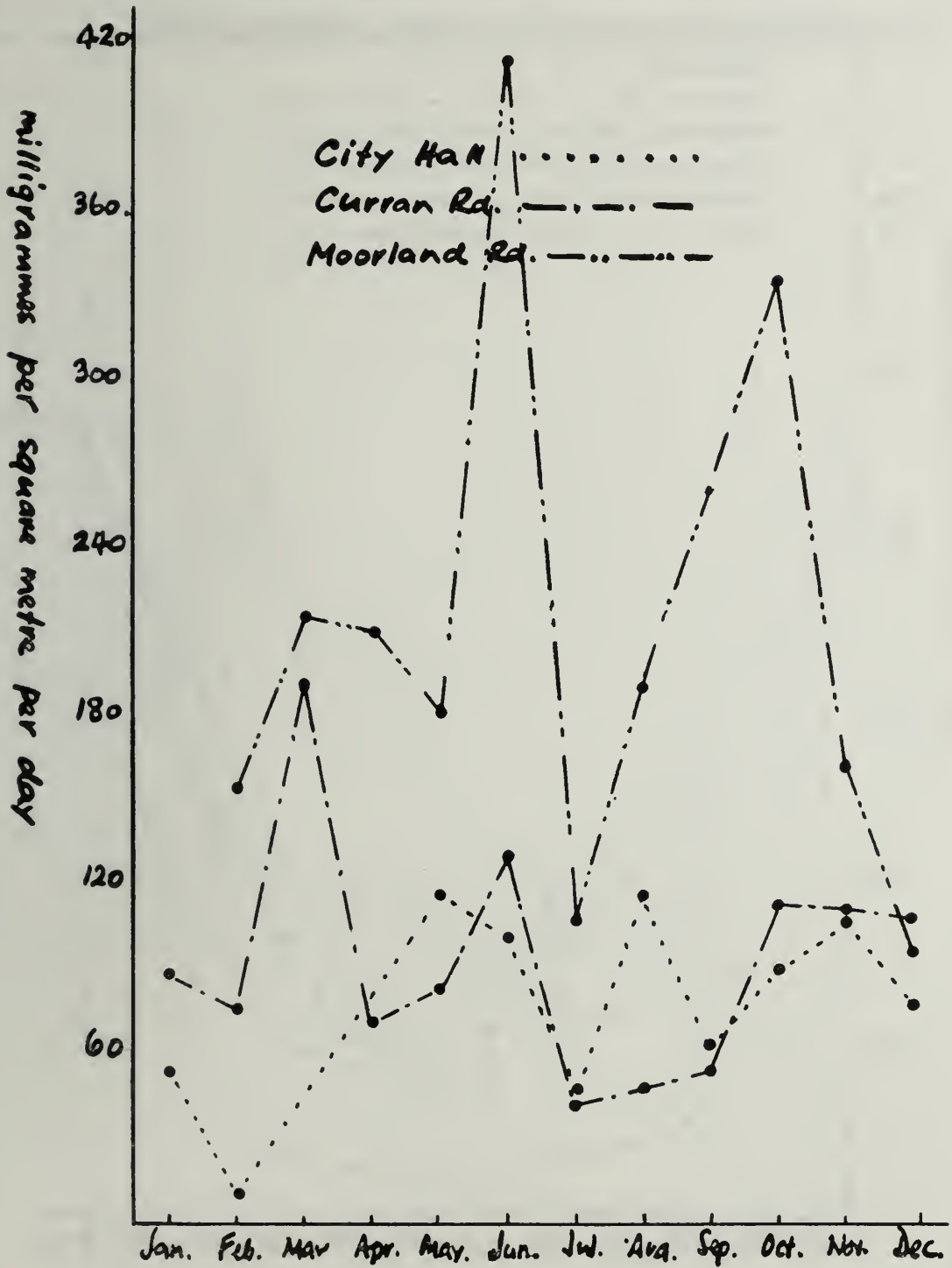


TABLE VI
MONTHLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION - SMOKE

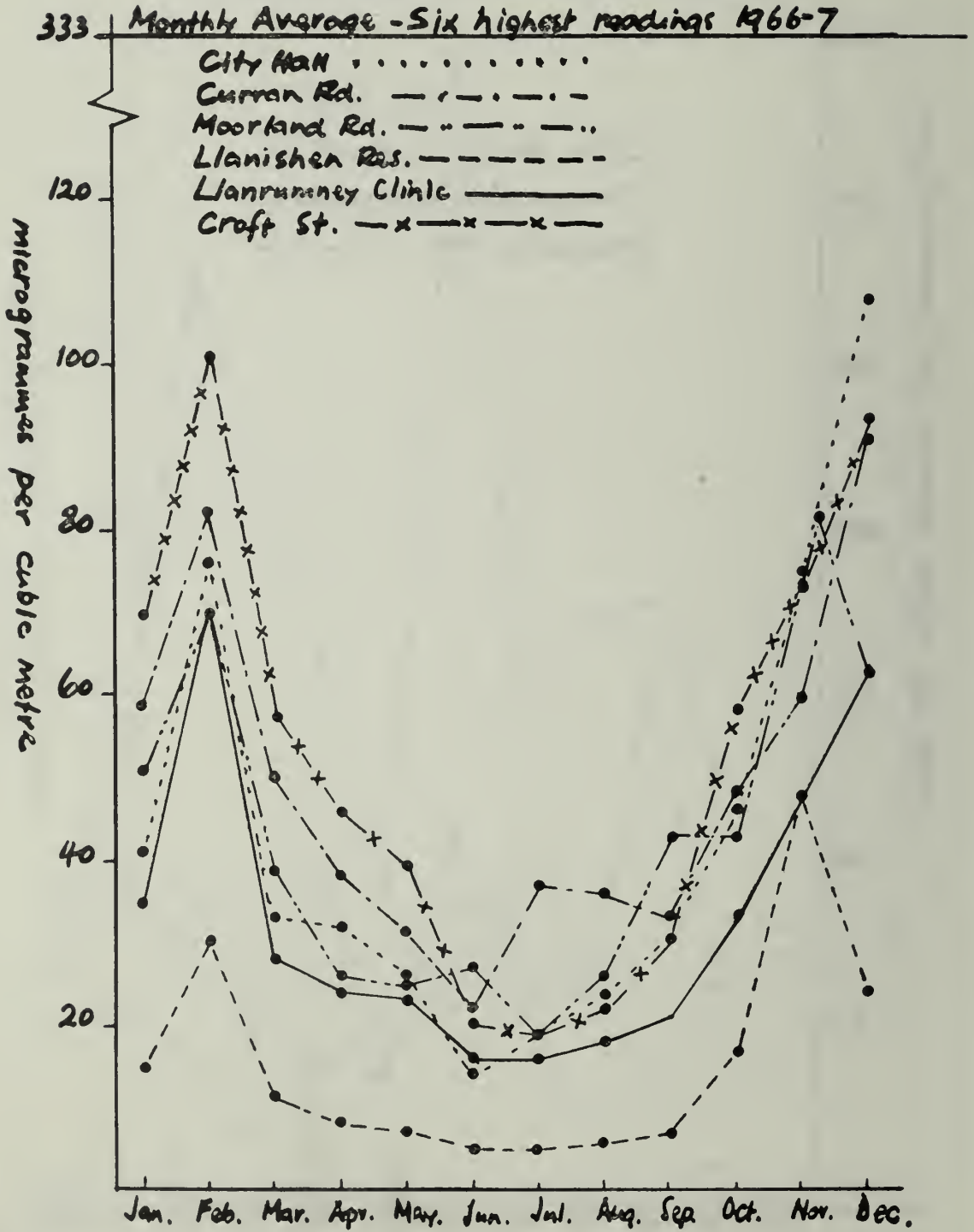
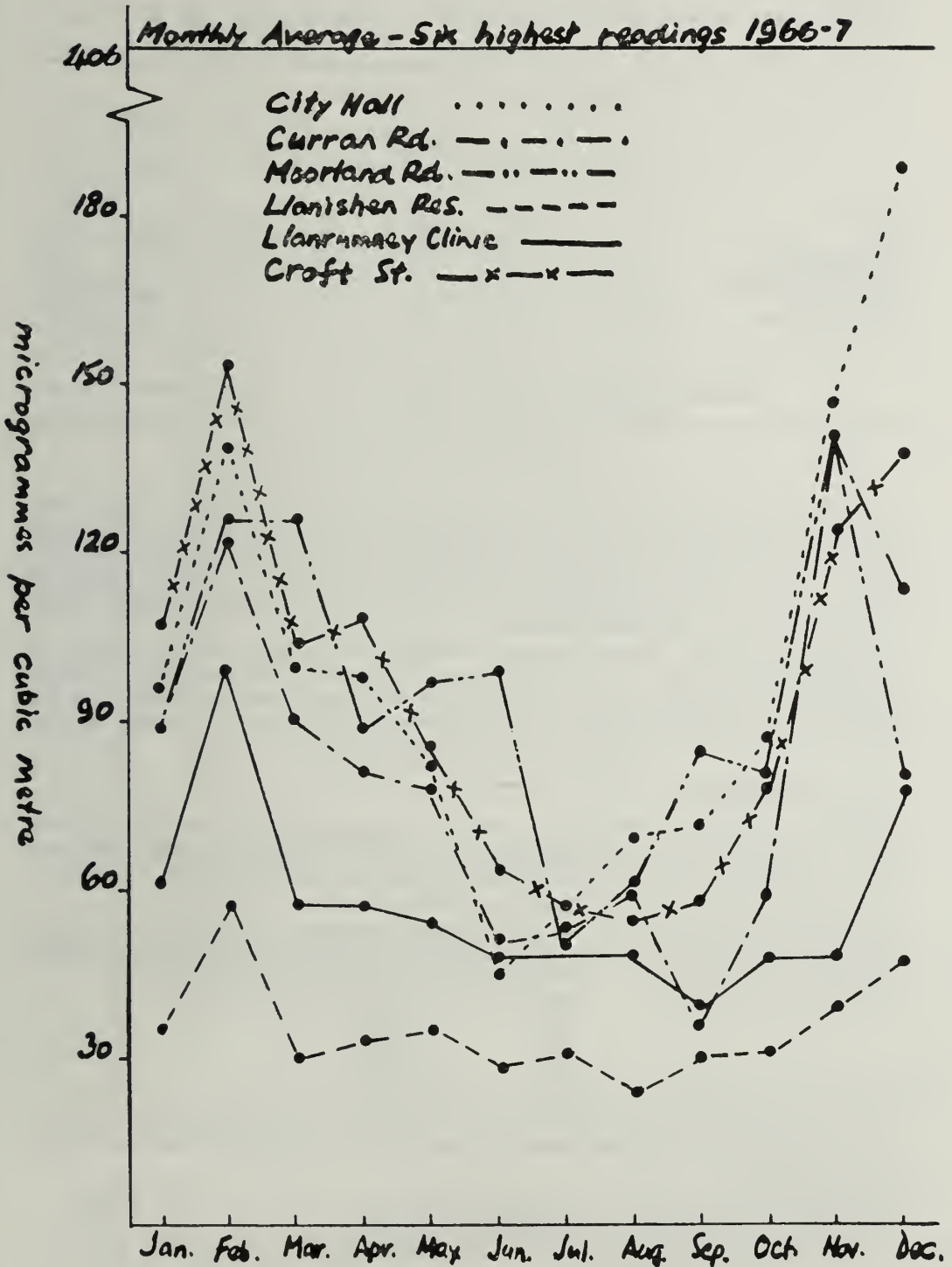


TABLE VII
MONTHLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION - SO_2



OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registration

The following table compares the number of registered premises with the totals for past years.

	No. of premises registered		No. of persons employed	No. of premises registered			
	during 1968	at 31.12.68		1964	1965	1966	1967
Offices	31	1,668	19,633	1,773	1,941	1,789	1,738
Shops	116	1,799	10,569	1,322	1,606	1,669	1,807
Wholesale premises	4	337	2,974	308	401	353	348
Catering establishments and canteens	5	267	2,799	227	239	250	265
Fuel storage depots	+	+	+	8	1	+	+
	156	4,071	35,975*	3,638	4,188	4,061	4,158

*16,070 males; 19,905 females.

+ Transferred to H.M. Factory Inspector.

It will be seen that although 156 new registrations were received during the year, there was a net decrease of 87 in the number of premises registered at the end of the year, compared with 1967. Two-hundred-and-forty-three premises ceased to come within the scope of the Act, many of them shops ceasing to employ an assistant. In a high proportion of cases, this was directly attributed to the imposition of selective employment tax and the high rate of other statutory payments.

Despite the fact that 156 new premises were registered during the year, under 5% of these were registered prior to a visit being made to the premises in the course of routine observations. Many of the premises were occupied by companies or persons who had previously occupied other premises in the city and should have been aware of their obligation to register new premises when they were brought into use.

Inspection of Premises

Routine inspection of premises has continued during the year, when 2,393 premises received a general inspection. In addition, 3,942 premises subject to notices served as a result of a general inspection, were re-visited to check the state of compliance with the Act.

In all, some 7,963 visits of all types were made.

As a result of inspections, it was necessary to serve 1,026 notices. In this connection it is interesting to compare the percentage of premises inspected where notices were served, compared with previous years:

1964	..	77%
1965	..	89%
1966	..	90%
1967	..	69%
1968	..	43%

As in 1967, contraventions were mainly of a 'maintenance' character, and are summarised in the table below:

Section	Contraventions						Number
4	Failure to keep premises clean	(a) rooms	..	..	..	..	109
		(b) common parts	..	..	..	..	6
5	Rooms overcrowded	..	..	..	..	..	3

Section	Contraventions	Number
6	Failure to maintain a reasonable temperature	22
	Appliances causing noxious fumes	3
	Failure to provide thermometers	84
7	Rooms not effectively ventilated	24
8	Failure to provide suitable and sufficient lighting	
	(a) rooms	6
	(b) common parts	1
	Failure to keep windows clean (a) rooms	1
	(b) common rooms	1
	Failure to maintain electrical apparatus	34
9	Failure to provide sufficient sanitary conveniences	5
and	Failure to keep sanitary conveniences clean	98
Sanitary	Failure to effectively light sanitary conveniences	86
Conveniences	Failure to effectively ventilate sanitary conveniences	22
Regulations	Failure to properly screen sanitary conveniences	3
	Failure to provide door fastenings	45
	Failure to mark conveniences 'male' or 'female'	65
	Failure to provide means of disposal of sanitary dressings	14
	Failure to protect conveniences from the weather	1
	Fittings and fixtures in need of repair or renewal	103
	Floors in need of repair	7
	Conveniences obstructed by stock or goods, etc.	10
10	Failure to provide sufficient washing facilities	1
and	Failure to keep washing facilities clean	29
Washing	Failure to effectively light washing facilities	4
Facilities	Failure to effectively ventilate washing facilities	1
Regulations	Failure to provide a supply of hot running water	98
	Failure to provide a supply of soap and towels	3
	Fixtures and fittings in need of repair or renewal	46
	Floors in need of repair	nil
	Facilities obstructed by stock, goods, etc.	11
12	Failure to provide accommodation for outdoor clothing	1
13	Failure to provide sufficient seats	4
15	Failure to provide facilities for eating meals	1
16	Failure to maintain floors and floor coverings in good repair	
	(a) rooms	144
	(b) common parts	5
	Failure to keep floors, etc. free of obstruction	3
	Failure to maintain staircases in good repair	17
	Failure to provide handrails	84
	Failure to fence openings in floors	nil
17	Failure to effectively fence machinery	26
24	Failure to provide a suitable first-aid box	469
50	Failure to display an abstract of the Act	515
49	Failure to register premises	204

Generally, the year has been uneventful, and the routine inspection of premises has proceeded at a consistent rate. It has now been established that with the present number of staff, general inspections will take place at approximately two year intervals.

Towards the end of the year, new regulations imposing safety requirements in respect of hoists and lifts were published and it is anticipated that a great deal of work will result from their introduction on 28th May, 1969. The inspection of lifts and hoists is a completely new field for the department and will entail a certain amount of specialist training for the members of the staff involved.

Exemptions

No further applications were received during the year and only one certificate (extended during 1967) was in force. This was in respect of section 9 (Sanitary conveniences).

Accidents

One-hundred-and-forty-five accidents were reported during the year, none of which was fatal. Ninety-five per cent of the accidents occurred in premises occupied by large organisations who have branches in all major towns. The absence of notifications from occupiers of smaller premises leads to the conclusion that either accidents do not occur on these premises or that employers are generally unaware of their obligations, despite the reference to this in the abstract of the Act on display in their premises.

Possibly a requirement to provide and maintain an accident book at all premises would provide an answer.

A detailed analysis of the location, cause and extent of the injuries sustained is set out in the following table.

Cardiff City. Accidents statutorily reported - 1968

Accidents	Class of Premises				
	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale shops and warehouses	Catering establishments and canteens	Total
1. No. of accidents reported	28	64	31	22	145
2. No. of accidents investigated	3	17	6	8	34
3. Action taken:					
(a) Prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Formal warning	—	3	—	—	3
(c) Informal advice	2	5	—	1	8
(d) None	26	56	31	21	134
4. Causation:					
(a) Machinery	1	7	1	1	10
(b) Transport	—	—	3	—	3
(c) Falls of persons	15	22	12	9	58
(d) Stepping on or striking against object/person	6	6	3	3	18
(e) Handling goods	2	9	5	3	19
(f) Struck by falling objects	2	15	5	2	24
(g) Fires and explosions	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1
(i) Use of hand tools	—	4	1	4	9
(j) Not otherwise specified	1	1	1	—	3
5. Injuries sustained:					
(a) Fractures and dislocations	6	11	7	4	28
(b) Sprains and strains	7	15	9	—	31
(c) Internal injury	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Open wounds/surface injury	2	22	6	9	39
(e) Bruising and crushing	9	13	6	6	34
(f) Foreign body in orifice	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Burns	1	—	—	1	2
(h) Multiple injuries	1	3	3	2	9
(i) Amputations	—	—	—	—	—
(j) Other injuries	2	—	—	—	2

In February it was found necessary to warn one occupier, a nationally known multiple store, of the consequences of failure to report accidents. The accidents, all of which occurred during 1967, had not been reported. On investigation of an accident notification received in 1968, these accidents came to the notice of the department. Enquiries showed that the failure to notify was due to a member of the staff ignoring company regulations and it was not thought necessary to institute legal proceedings.

Legal Proceedings

Legal proceedings were taken on only two occasions. In both cases it was alleged that the occupiers of the premises (a greetings card shop and a boutique) had failed to provide a supply of hot water. Neither of the defendants appeared, and the magistrate found both cases proved. Fines of £5 and £10 were imposed and 3 guineas costs were awarded in each case. The diminution of conditions warranting the institution of legal proceedings may have been influenced by the fact that the previous year eleven prosecutions were taken relating to twenty-seven offences.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

As was reported last year, less effort was directed to factory inspections during 1967. Accordingly, during 1968, it was considered appropriate to resume operations in this field within the limits imposed by the staffing situation.

1. Inspections for purposes as to health

PREMISES	Number on register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities ..	8	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	844	664	113	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	19	14	6	—
TOTAL	871	684	119	—

Total number of visits made to premises 783.

2. Cases in which defects were found

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	115	87	—	8	—
(c) Not separate sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	119	90	—	8	—

3. Outworkers

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 131(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Textile weaving	7	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	—	—	—	—	—

RODENT CONTROL 1968

Five rodent operatives are employed under the control of a rodent officer. During the year two additional men were engaged both for five months only, one left at his own request, the other was dismissed for persistently being absent or late for work.

Sewer Maintenance

From 28th March, 1968 to 6th July, 1968, 29 districts with 1,935 manholes in and around the city centre, also 27 districts with 1,707 manholes on the outskirts of the city were all treated with fluoracetamide.

Local Authority Premises

These include public works yards, stores, workshops, bus depots, schools, parks, baths and each of the refuse tips within the city. All have been treated during the year, in some cases as many as four times.

Maintenance Treatments for Business Premises

During the year the Corporation undertook to maintain treatment at various intervals for 374 business premises which include cafes, food stores, shops, warehouses, cinemas, bingo halls, clubs, offices, bakehouses, cold stores, a brewery, hotels, garages, the Central Market, engineering works, building sites, a farm, bus depots, refuse tips and cleansing depots. This is 10 fewer than last year, but an increase in contract value of £224 1s. 8d. Contracts ranged from £2 10s. 0d. to £65 0s. 0d. and the total income amounted to £4,185 15s. 0d. Single treatments for 399 business premises were also carried out for the sum of £941 5s. 0d. Thus the total income from business premises was £5,127 0s. 0d., an increase of £577 6s. 8d. compared with 1967.

There was a marked increase in the number of business premises infested with mice; in most cases Warfarin resistance was encountered. Of the 773 premises which were treated, 560 were infested by mice, 85 with rats, 88 rats and mice and 40 were free from rats or mice. The bodies of 2,226 mice and 43 rats were removed by the operators during and after treatments.

The poisons used were 10% of No. 5 Warfarin with a medium oatmeal base, alpha chloralose (which proved very successful for mice), and norbormide where a quick kill was necessary. Where serious resistance was met 10% arsenic mixed with medium oatmeal was found to be satisfactory.

Private Dwellings

A free service is given to domestic premises and during the year 2,356 complaints were received and investigated. In addition, 194 premises which were not reported were investigated, and dealt with where necessary, totalling 2,550 premises. This is a noticeable increase, 1,901 complaints being received in 1967 and 1,966 the previous year. In all 677 premises were dealt with for rats (mostly for rats which had been seen outside the premises and many for the same infestation), 1,085 for mice (550 more than in 1967), 10 for rats and mice.

In 126 instances treatment proved there was no infestation. In the case of the remaining 652 complaints, initial survey failed to establish the existence of any infestation, the complaints often having been due to a single rat having been seen in the vicinity. Other complaints often arose out of fear that a neglected piece of land nearby might become infested.

Eighty-one suspect drains (10 fewer than last year) were reported by the operatives, the majority proved defective after being tested.

Schools

During the year complaints were received from 64 schools, 52 for mice (mostly in school kitchens), 10 for rats, which were, with the exception of two, all outside school.

Pigeons

Sixty-nine birds were trapped and removed from the roof of Cardiff Royal Infirmary. £47 0s. 0d. was received for this service.

Analysis of Surface Infestations

The surface infestations traced during the year are analysed on the following tabulation prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The terms in the tabulation have the meanings assigned to them by that Ministry's form I.R.31.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	100,067	No record
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	13,421*	
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	812	
(ii) Mice	1,501	
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	374	
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	165	
(ii) Mice	1,008	

*Included in this figure are 9,511 food hygiene visits by public health inspectors.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Seventy-three complaints of excessive noise were made to the department, a considerable increase on last year. The difficulty in dealing with this type of complaint is the time that has to be taken to assess whether the noise is actually a nuisance under the terms of the Noise Abatement Act 1960. This is reflected by the fact that in order to investigate 73 complaints thoroughly it was necessary to make 1,058 visits, a high proportion of which were late at night.

No prosecutions were instituted but one statutory abatement notice was served. Most cases were dealt with by advice on methods to be employed to reduce noise levels and by seeking satisfactory compromises. The public generally is co-operative.

In particular there has been an increase in complaints of noisy music late at night from clubs.

The complaints dealt with by the department were found to be from the following sources:

Domestic

Noisy T.V.s, record players, musical instruments	..	2
Do-it-yourself activities	.. .. .	2
Generally noisy neighbours (banging doors, shouting, etc.)	.. .. .	3
Central heating system	.. .. .	2

Commercial

Club activities	10
Compressors	3
Garage activities	4
Laundrette machinery	3
Skating rink	1
Ice cream chimes	1
Traffic noise	1
Extractor fan	2
Electrical hoist	1
Late shopping, noisy customers	1
Carpet cleaning machine	1

Industrial

Loading and unloading goods	2
Pneumatic drilling	3
Night baking machinery	4
Extractor fans	7
Heating system impeller fans	3
Woodworking machinery	3
Earth moving machinery	1
Compressors	3
Mortar mill machinery	2
Road works and building sites	2
General noisy machinery	6

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE**Complaints and Inspections**

4,092 complaints were received by the department during the year. In addition district inspectors received 1,076 complaints in the course of routine work.

The general district inspectorate made a total of 41,759 inspections and visits during the year.

Drains and Sewers

The sewage disposal system of the city has been reasonably satisfactory, although as in previous years there has been growth in both private and local authority building sectors.

The eastern area major sewerage scheme is virtually complete; the installation of the Pengam Moors pumping station machinery is in progress and whilst there has been some delay on the sea outfall, it is hoped that the whole scheme will be functioning by mid-summer 1969.

A scheme has been started to replace the comminuting and screening sections of the western district pumping station, Penarth Road.

The culverting of the Whitchurch and Pantbach brooks is continuing, the Gabalfa sections have been completed.

Some overloading of the surface water sewers occurred following unusually heavy July storms, resulting in flooding for a short period of the Waterloo Gardens area and some parts of the Trowbridge and Pentrebanne estates.

Routine repair and maintenance has been carried on, together with minor improvements to the existing sewers.

The district public health inspectors made 5,798 visits in connection with drainage. 84 drains were partially reconstructed and in 160 cases minor repairs were effected.

189 drains were cleared of blockages by occupiers or owners and 688 drains were cleared by the Corporation.

846 drain tests were carried out by means of colour, smoke and other means.

WATER SUPPLY

Water Purity

Cardiff Corporation Waterworks Department provides domestic water supplies to an extensive area which includes supplies to 85,345 dwelling houses with a population of 287,460 within the city boundary. All house supplies are piped direct from the water mains, there are no standpipes for communal domestic use.

Supply in the whole area has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity. In the routine sampling programme 872 bacteriological samples were taken of which 564 were from the distribution system and 308 from raw water sources at Llandegfedd, Cartref and Llwynon reservoirs. 510 chemical samples were also taken, 202 of these being from the distribution system and 308 from raw water at the treatment works. Many chemical samples were unsatisfactory in some respect, e.g. in the amount of iron or manganese present, but all were considered safe and suitable as drinking water.

In addition 275 bacteriological samples and 50 chemical samples were taken at random from households, restaurants and public houses by public health inspectors. A number of bacteriological samples were unsatisfactory in restaurants due to sampling error, and failure to achieve sterility of the taps.

Following a number of complaints of dirty water supplies a programme was commenced of cleaning the older cast-iron mains, which are up to 80 years old, by foam swabbing. Approximately 10,000 yards have been cleansed. Where repair works have been carried out chlorination dosages are increased temporarily until follow-up samples prove satisfactory.

Another scheme commenced in the year, to obviate atmospheric or animal pollution, was the roofing over of the last major open service reservoir in Cardiff at the Wenallt, containing fifteen million gallons.

Fluoride Content

No regular analysis is made of the fluoride content but the City Analyst reported the fluoride content of the various supplies in 1965 to be as follows:

	<i>Fluoride content in parts per million</i>			
Llandegfedd treated water (Croft Street)	0.070
Cartref mixed filtered water	0.030
Llwynon mixed filtered water	0.030

The Health Committee again requested that fluoride be added to all water used in the city up to a maximum concentration of one part per million. This proposal was not approved 'on financial grounds'.

Plumbo Solvency

There is no apparent plumbo solvency problem. The raw water at Cartref and Llwynon reservoirs tends to be plumbo solvent but remedial action is taken by reducing the amount of organic matter by coagulation and filtration and raising the pH value by the addition of lime.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are seven local authority swimming baths and two privately owned pools in the city. Field tests for the chlorine content were carried out on 249 occasions and 355 samples were taken for bacteriological and chemical examination.

The filtration plant at a hydrotherapy pool designed for spastic children became unsatisfactory. It was established that body grease released by patients due to the high temperature (98.4°F.) of the water was clogging the diatomaceous earth filter candles. Another type of filter was installed and there has been no further trouble.

Complaints were received concerning excessive copper and visible suspended matter in a school swimming bath. Analysis of the matter showed it to be composed of diatomaceous earth, aluminium hydroxide, rust and flakes of black rubber material. This indicated breakdown of the filtration plant. A contributory cause of this was the large amount of suspended matter in the dead-end water main supplying the pool which was drawn into the filtration plant when the pool was filled. The chloronome was also found to be passing excessive chlorine into the water supply thus lowering the pH value and giving rise to attack on the copper strainer baskets with the resultant presence of copper in the pool water. The dead-end main has now been connected into an adjacent main and all the mains in the area have been thoroughly cleansed.

A description of each bath and the results of the samples are given in the following table:

Address	Description	Source of water used for filling	Method of Treatment	Frequency of water changing
Guildford Crescent (Mixed) (enclosed)	75' x 27' x 6' 60,000 gallons			
Male	60' x 22' x 6' (2' 9") 30,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Four-hourly circulation
Female	50' x 22' x 6' (2' 9")			
Empire Pool (Mixed) (enclosed)	165' x 60' x 16' (3') 636,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Four-hourly circulation
Llandaff Fields (Open-air, Mixed)	150' x 90' x 6' 10" (1' 8") 500,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Ten-hourly circulation
Sploft (Open-air, Mixed)	100' x 30' x 6' (2') 100,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Four-hourly chlorination
Howells School (Girls) (enclosed)	70' x 30' x 8' (2' 6") 65,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Eight-hourly circulation
Ely Paper Mills Factory (Open-air, Mixed)	80' x 25' x 6' (4') 62,500 gallons	Mains Water	Chlorinated by hand (Hypochlorites)	Emptied and refilled weekly
Glan-y-Nant School (enclosed)	64' x 22' x 8' 6" (3') 49,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Four-hourly circulation
Greenhill Special School (enclosed)	17' x 23' x 4' 6" (2' 6") 12,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and semi-automatic	Four-hourly circulation
Fitzalan Technical School (enclosed)	66' x 24' x 3' 3" (8' 6") 57,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Four-hourly circulation

Swimming Baths: Bacterial Examinations

BATH	No. of Samples	Coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	Faecal coli per 100 ml.
Guildford Crescent	234 1 1 1	0 1 1 16	0 1 1 16
Empire Pool	92 1 1	0 2 1	0 — —
Llandaff Fields	5 1	0 18+	0 18+
Splott Open-air	8	0	0
Howells School	1	0	0
Ely Paper Mills		Closed throughout 1968	
Glan-y-Nant	3	0	0
Greenhill Special School	2	0	0
Fitzalan Technical High School		New pool	

Refuse Disposal and Collection

Three refuse tips were in use at Hailey Park, Leckwith Moors and Llanedeyrn. No major rat infestation or insect trouble arose, because of routine control measures.

Modernisation of the refuse collection vehicle fleet continued by purchasing only the latest continuous loading compression vehicles in the replacement programme. Mechanical bulk storage and collection systems were extended to further communal properties, schools, institutions and recent housing developments.

Renewal of Household Dustbins

The Cleansing Superintendent reports that 576 notices were served under Section 75 of the Public Health Act 1936. This resulted in the provision of suitable dustbins or the replacement of defective dustbins. The standard of dustbin provision in Cardiff, however, leaves much to be desired. During protracted legal proceedings, substandard and defective dustbins remain in use for an unnecessary length of time, and no substantial improvement in standards of refuse storage can be anticipated until a rate-borne municipal dustbin provision scheme is introduced, as recommended by the report of the working party on refuse collection in 1967, and prior to this by the Health Committee of the Council.

Disposal of Abandoned Vehicles

Arrangements were made by the Cleansing Superintendent for 86 abandoned vehicles to be collected by Thompson Metals (Cwmarn) Ltd., who are now under contract to the Council in compliance with the requirements of the Civic Amenities Act 1967. Messrs. Slag Reduction Co. Ltd., of Rover Way, Cardiff, also, without charge, accepted on behalf of the Council worn out cars delivered by their owners, thus providing an outlet for old

vehicles and reducing dumping. Facilities were also made available for the acceptance of bulky items of refuse, without charge, under the Civic Amenities Act 1967, from Cardiff residents, at the main district cleansing depots at Waungron Road, Wedal Road, Trade Street and Colchester Avenue. The public was informed of these new services by repeated advertisements in the local newspapers.

Infectious Diseases – Epidemiological Enquiries

A full report on the incidence of infectious diseases appears on page 8 in the section 'Notifiable Diseases'. Where necessary, investigations, sampling for bacteriological and chemical examination and associated enquiries are carried out by a specialist public health inspector.

Visits made in connection with infectious diseases were as follows:

Food poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Smallpox contacts (surveillance from infected areas abroad)	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Children's – Welfare Homes (scarlet fever, whooping cough, gastro-enteritis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Salmonella organisms (re routine sampling)	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paratyphoid	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

Verminous Premises, etc.

Verminous premises:

Total visits and inspections	664
------------------------------	----	----	----	----	-----

Disinfestation treatments:

Local authority property	..	..	..	..	..	230
Other property	..	..	..	..	..	91

Apart from the more common complaints (bugs, fleas, cockroaches, ants, etc.) there were a number of unusual infestations. They included:

Insects in Packages of Imported Babies' Napkins

A report was received from a wholesaler that he had received complaints from retail customers regarding insects found in polythene packed bundles of babies' napkins. Stocks were examined and a considerable number of dead beetles and larvae discovered. These were identified as *Dermestes maculatus* ('bacon beetles') – and *Oryzaephilus surinamensis* ('saw toothed grain beetle').

It seemed likely that the bundles had been invaded in transit by sea from the country of manufacture (Pakistan) and the wholesalers were given appropriate advice.

'Drug Store' Beetles in Food Stores

A major infestation was discovered in the pantry at a welfare home in the city. The insects had been thought by the warden to be from a tree adjoining the pantry window but were in fact *Stegobium paniceum* ('drug store' or 'biscuit beetles') which had infested old stocks of lentils and other cereals. The infestation had spread to stocks of other foods and it was necessary to destroy a considerable quantity of affected foods before carrying out disinfestation measures.

Care of the Aged, etc.

In addition to the visits made by district public health inspectors in the course of their duties one of the specialist inspectors has a particular responsibility for liaising with other interested officers – medical officers, geriatric liaison health visitors, welfare officers, social workers and voluntary organisations. Many elderly people are found to be living in conditions ranging from poor to appalling. There is a tendency, particularly with those who live alone, to accumulate vast quantities of newspapers, bottles, rags and other rubbish which, apart from being offensive, prevents routine cleaning or redecoration and constitutes a hazard to health, including, often, a grave fire risk.

In these circumstances arrangements are made for the premises to be cleared – a process usually made difficult by the unwillingness of the occupier to part with the ‘treasures of a lifetime’. The rooms are cleaned and often with the co-operation of voluntary organisations, some redecoration is carried out. Thirteen premises were found in which insanitary conditions existed and a total of 67 visits made in connection with the care of elderly people.

CARAVANS

Licensed Sites

There are now three authorised sites within the city. Two of these are private residential sites and the third is a holiday site owned by the Corporation. One of the two private residential sites is a site for a single caravan provided with all facilities and used by an agricultural worker. The other, the Cambrian Trailer Park, accommodates 135 caravans and is well run and laid out.

The Corporation holiday site in Pontcanna Fields was used during the season by 1,486 caravans totalling 4,550 caravan nights. This was almost double the figures for 1967 and is due to the site being used by several caravan rallies, one of which was attended by 250 caravans. To cope with these large influxes, the changing rooms were made available to the visitors, in addition to the normal site facilities and proved adequate to meet their needs.

131 visits were made to all the sites, all were found satisfactory, on each occasion.

Unlicensed Sites

There are still about 40 gypsy families in the city and the year has seen no change in the usual time wasting round of evictions from one piece of Corporation open ground after another. Two new sites were invaded: the Crystals, a cleared prefabricated house site, and the other a newly demolished clearance area near the city centre. Both have been protected subsequently by banks to prevent further access.

Gypsies and their caravans were moved no less than 14 times during the year. Several occupiers of private land were required to move caravans. In one case where a large number of gypsies had moved on to the ground and had not been evicted by the year end, legal proceedings are pending.

In the case of one large private site, planning permission was granted for five years and the owner appealed to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for an extended period. The decision had not yet been given; no license application has been submitted although the site is occupied by 30 caravans. Legal proceedings have been suspended until the result of the inquiry is known.

Lodging Houses

Nine applications were received from keepers of seamen's lodging houses for renewal of their annual licences, and two new licences were issued. Frequent inspections were made to ensure that the high standards were maintained.

Keeping of Animals and Pet Shops

Eleven applications were received during the year. In each case an inspection was made and all the applications were approved.

Knackers Yard and Offensive Trades

There is one knackers yard in the city subject to an annual licence. One offensive trade is carried out at premises carrying on the business of tripe boilers. Thirteen visits during the year were made and the premises were found to be satisfactory on each occasion.

Pharmacy and Poisons

Licences were renewed in respect of 94 premises and 5 licences were issued to new premises.

Hairdressers

Five applications for registration under the Cardiff Corporation Act 1961, were received during the year. 298 premises are now registered and regular inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the By-laws were complied with.

Rag Flock and other Filling Material Regulations 1961-5

Samples of cotton felt and washed flock were submitted for examination. The samples were found to conform to the standard prescribed.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1926

Number of samples submitted for analysis	RESULTS OF EXAMINATION		
	Analysis		Other irregularities
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Fertilisers 3	3	—	—
Feeding stuffs 28	23	5	—

Two of the unsatisfactory samples of feeding stuffs contained oil slightly in excess of the limit of variation of composition permitted by the regulations. The excess was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

A further two samples of feeding stuff showed slightly excessive fibre content. The manufacturer amended the statutory declaration increasing the declared amount of fibre, whilst compounding the product to the same formula.

One sample of feeding stuff contained excessive amounts of protein and fibre. The excessive protein was not to the customers' prejudice. The fibre excess was referred to the manufacturer, who adjusted the formulation of the product.

Public Conveniences

During March, in addition to routine inspection, a special survey was made of the 57 public conveniences in the city, and a report was made to the Health Committee.

The conveniences were graded in the following manner, 4 were well equipped and of a superior standard, 15 were barely satisfactory, 30 were below standard and 8 were classed as poor and unsatisfactory.

Recommendations were made that 7 be demolished and rebuilt, 27 required major improvements, 18 required normal repairs and some improvement and only 5 required little or no attention.

Taking financial considerations in mind and changed circumstances since the majority of conveniences were built it was further recommended that only 37 should be perpetuated.

It is hoped that provision will be made in the 1969/1970 estimates to improve conditions generally.

340 inspections were made during the year, including the survey and 43 references were made concerning defects.

Places of Public Entertainment

Visits cinemas, theatres	..	..	..	..	..	17
Visits outdoor entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	2
Others	..	..	..	..	..	11
Notices served, reference made	..	..	..	..	..	8

Health Education

The department's programme of health education was carried out with lectures to student health visitors, student midwives, National Trade Development Association course for licensed victuallers, young wives' clubs, old-age pensioners, domestic science courses at schools, school meals service personnel, youth clubs, industrial workers.

NEW LEGISLATION

Health Services and Public Health Act 1968

This Act deals mainly with the personal health services but introduces some changes in environmental health law, notably notifiable diseases are redefined, powers of J.P's in respect of examination of persons believed to be carriers of notifiable disease, amendment of some sections of the Nurseries and Childminders Regulation Act 1948 and the extension of public health and food and drugs legislation to hover vehicles.

The Imported Food Regulations 1968

These regulations were made to cope with the increasing import of food in sealed containers and clarify the position concerning official certificates of origin, powers and duties of examination by authorised officers of local authorities and Customs and Excise Officers.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations 1968

These regulations, made under the Offices, Shops and Railways Act 1963, come into operation on the 28th May, 1969. They impose requirements as to the construction, maintenance and examination of hoists and lifts in all premises to which the Act applies.

Trade Description Act 1968

This Act aims to protect purchasers at all levels from misleading descriptions and misrepresentation of goods and services. In this aim it follows the recommendation of the Molony Committee of 1962, and replaces the Merchandise Works Acts. It extends the previous law for the control of trade descriptions and advertisements and gives the Board of Trade wide powers to make Orders. The new Act will apply to articles of food and this aspect of it will be administered by the public health inspectorate.

Clean Air Act 1968

This Act applies the control of the emission of grit and dust to a wider range of furnaces and gives the Minister power to make regulations prescribing limits for grit and dust emissions.

The control of chimney heights is extended and will include cases where existing furnaces are altered, increased or converted. Alkali works are now exempted from the provisions of the Clean Air Acts. New power is given to the Minister to require local authorities to prepare and carry out programmes for smoke control areas.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1968

Part I extends the protection against eviction and harassment enjoyed by tenants of houses to caravan dwellers.

Part II, not yet in force, requires certain local authorities to provide sites for gypsies. The Minister of Housing and Local Government is given power to require the provision of sites. Where adequate site provision has been made, local authorities are given greater powers to deal with unauthorised camping.

FOOD AND DRUGS CONTROL

Food Inspection

Inspection and condemnation of food at the shops and warehouses, etc. in the area is carried out by each district public health inspector. A total of 877 visits was made for this purpose during the year and the approximate weight of diseased or unsound food surrendered as unfit for human consumption was 22 tons 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 stone 3 lbs.

Food inspection and sampling:

Condemnation visits	..	..	..	..	..	877
Routine visits including sampling	..	..	..	..	..	4,904
						<hr/> 5,781 <hr/>

Poultry inspection:

- (1) Number of poultry processing premises within the district 2
- (2) Number of visits to these premises 60
- (3) Total number of birds processed during the year 8,000
- (4) Types of birds processed – e.g. turkeys, ducks, hens, broilers, capons, etc. Hens and roasters
- (5) Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption Less than 1 %
- (6) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption 1,370 lbs. (This includes poultry at wholesale cold store depot.)
- (7) Comments on poultry processing and inspection Both premises are small, non-mechanised Kosher premises.

Food Hygiene

15,292 visits were made to food premises during the year for purposes of food hygiene, food inspection and sampling. There are 3,433 food premises on the register so that arithmetically 4.45 visits per premises have been made, an improvement on last year.

9,511 food hygiene inspections were made giving an average of 2.77 visits per premises, higher than last year (2.2) but still too low. One wonders how many years will pass before it is possible to expand this work to a reasonably acceptable level.

	Number of premises	Number of premises complying with Reg. 16 (wash-hand basins)	Number of premises to which S19 apply (sinks)	Number of premises complying with S19	Number of food hygiene inspections
Cafes, etc.	181	178	181	181	974
School Canteens	104	103	104	104	240
Other canteens	123	123	123	123	202
Clubs, hotels	301	298	301	301	372
Butchers, meat preparing premises	218	215	218	217	770
Bakehouses	34	34	34	33	179
Confectioners (sugar and flour)	305	303	287	285	594
Fried fish shops	68	68	68	68	251
Wet fish shops	39	38	39	39	114
General shops	835	830	799	788	2,828
Wholesale depots	97	93	86	86	381
Ice cream premises	532	531	504	502	1,224
Markets	3	3	3	3	219
Dairies and milk shops	372	371	369	366	378
Vehicles and stalls	149	68	20	20	397
Other food premises	72	70	66	63	388
TOTAL	3,433	3,324	3,202	3,179	9,511

934 written and verbal notices were served on occupiers of food premises for contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Details of the action necessary to remedy contraventions which were notified in writing are as follows.

Food to be protected from dust, flies, etc.	124
Food to be protected from customers, etc.	159
Food to be protected from risk of contamination by animals	42
Clean overalls to be provided	49
Smoking to be discontinued	97
Sanitary conditions to be modified, cleansed, repaired	125
Wash hand notices to be provided	103
Provision of water supply (cold)	2
Provision of wash hand basins	62
Provision of hot water for wash hand basins	62
Provision of soap, towel, nail brush, etc.	136
Provision of sinks for food or equipment	34
Provision of hot water for sinks	34
Provision of first aid equipment	80
Provision of clothing accommodation	49

Lighting of food rooms to be improved	3
Ventilation of food rooms to be improved	20
Food rooms to be cleaned/repaired	231
Refuse to be removed	103
Cold storage for special foods	10
Hot storage for special foods	1

Legal Proceedings

During the year no proceedings were instituted.

Bacteriology of Foodstuffs, etc. – Salmonella Organisms

The investigation of sources of salmonellae and their association with the incidence of salmonellosis in humans has continued. Regular sampling with Moore's swabs were taken from the Cardiff Abattoir and a knackers yard. The Roath Abattoir closed down in 1968, so the examination of swabs from the drains there, which has been continuous for a number of years, came to an end. To check the extent that salmonella organisms of animal origin reached butchers' premises, control swabs were taken regularly from the two main drainage outflows from the Central Market. The results of these samples are tabulated on page 9.

1968 – Salmonella Organisms recovered from Drain Swabs

SAMPLED FROM	Negative	SALMONELLA SEROTYPES ISOLATED FROM POSITIVE SWABS													
		Positive	Typhimurium	Dublin	Brandenburg	Seftenberg	Enteritidis var jena	Livingstone	Bredeney	Kiambu	Infantis	Panama	Indiana	Heidelberg	Untyped
Public Abattoir (New)															
Manure bay	22	14	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1
Main Drain	4	14	1	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vehicle washing area ..	14	21	2	12	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Central Market															
Manhole (Church side)	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Manhole (Library Side)	14	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Knackers Yard	9	25	5	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
TOTALS	77	81	10	41	2	1	6	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	7

Milk Bacteriology

Heat-treated Milk

Heat treatment of milk is still carried out at five processing plants in the city; pasteurisation by the H.T.S.T. method at three plants, the holder process at one plant and the ultra-heat treatment at one plant.

Samples of raw and heat-treated milks were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory. Samples were collected at the milk processing plants, wholesale and retail dairies, and milk vending machines, etc. Details of the number and designations of the various samples and laboratory reports are tabulated under the appropriate tables on pages 125-6. 733 heat-treated milks were submitted to the statutory tests. Of the 582 samples submitted to the phosphatase test for effective pasteurisation, 574 were reported as satisfying the test. In each of the cases of failure, investigations were carried out at the plant and advice given; further samples were satisfactory. All 36 samples of sterilised milk were reported as satisfying the turbidity test and therefore satisfactorily processed. 67 samples out of the total of 582 samples of pasteurised milk submitted to the methylene blue reduction test (for hygiene and keeping quality) were reported as unsatisfactory. Six of these failures were from milk vending machines. All except two of the 87 samples of milk treated by the ultra-heat treatment process satisfied the colony count test.

Samples taken from Milk Vending Machines

Milk Designation	Total number of milks submitted for examination	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	57	51	6	57	—

Milk submitted for Laboratory Examination during 1968
Heat-treated Milk

Designation	Total number of milks submitted for examination	Phosphatase test		Methylene blue test		Turbidity test		Colony count	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	395	388	7	355	40*	—	—	—	—
Homogenised Pasteurised	30	30	—	26	4	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands Pasteurised	157	156	1	134	23	—	—	—	—
Ultra heat treated	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	2
Sterilised	64	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—

*These figures include six samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene blue test collected from vending machines and tabulated in detail under the table 'Samples taken from milk vending machines'.

Raw Milk

Milk designation and specific description	Methylene blue test			Brucella abortus				Biological examination		
	No. of samples submitted for examination	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Ring test		Culture test		Tubercle Bacilli		Brucella abortus
				Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	
Untreated	23	18	5	1	22	1	22	—	22*	22
Channel Islands Untreated	13	10	3	5	8	1	13	—	11*	12

*Premature death of guinea pig. (Untreated 1) (Channel Islands untreated 2).

Positive culture tests were reported in respect of samples of untreated and Channel Islands untreated milk sold by a retailer in the city. Both samples were from the same producer-retailer. The farmer's veterinary adviser and the divisional veterinary officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were notified. The Medical Officer of Health of the adjoining rural district in whose area the firm was situated served the necessary notices restraining the sale of milk unless rendered safe by heat treatment. The milk was subjected to further pasteurisation as an interim measure. After veterinary investigation of the herd the infected animals were culled. Following a series of further samples which were free from brucella abortus, the restriction order was lifted. In all cases where the methylene blue tests were unsatisfactory, follow-up samples were taken and these complied with the statutory test.

All samples submitted for examination for the presence of antibiotics or other inhibitory substances were free from those substances.

Thanks are extended to Dr. R. W. S. Harvey, B.Sc., M.D., F.C.Path., Deputy Director Public Health Laboratory and staff for their ready co-operation.

Ice-cream and Ice-cream Premises

There are eight firms registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, three producing hot mix and five using a complete cold mix powder. The number of retailers registered for the sale of ice-cream is 532.

During the year 1,224 visits were made to premises at which ice-cream was manufactured or sold. 194 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, details of which are given in the table following. The unsatisfactory samples were found to be due mainly to poor sterilisation techniques or handling of equipment by retailers. Advice was given and follow-up samples were satisfactory.

Total number of samples submitted for examination	Samples from local manufacturers		Samples from national concerns	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	Hot mix	Cold mix		Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
194	35	2	157	154	15	14	11

Consumer Complaints of Food Abnormalities

The number of complaints about articles of food was virtually the same as in 1967. During 1968 some 101 items were investigated following reference by members of the public. The following will serve to indicate the nature of the complaints and the scope of investigations undertaken.

<i>Product</i>								<i>Number of Complaints</i>
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bread	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Canned meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Cooked meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Fresh meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Meat pies and pasties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Flour and flour confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Sugar confectionery and chocolate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Soft drinks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
								101

Milk and Milk Bottles

Nine complaints were received during the year of alleged foreign bodies in milk or of dirty milk bottles. Warnings were given in every case after consideration of the facts by the Health Committee. One prosecution was undertaken for failing to ensure the cleanliness of a milk bottle and a fine of £15 0s. 0d. was imposed and £5 5s. 0d. costs awarded against the dairyman.

A snail, a wood louse and cement were among the articles found in milk and in one case processed milk had an abnormal smell, absorbed from the fodder fed to the cows.

Meat Pies and Pasties

Eight complaints in respect of these products were investigated. Two pies showed evidence of mould in varying stages of development. Amongst the foreign bodies contained in the other pies were a matchstick, a nail and a piece of metal. Legal proceedings were instituted in one instance where mould was found; a fine of £10 0s. 0d. was imposed and £2 2s. 0d. costs granted. Warnings were given in respect of all the other complaints.

Flour and Flour Confectionery

A total of twenty complaints were received and investigated during the year. Mould due to improper handling and stock control accounted for eight of the complaints in respect of flour confectionery. Amongst the other reasons for complaint was the finding of a nail, tin foil and mineral oil in cakes. A flour moth in a bag of flour resulted in disinfestation at the mill and an excess of calcium acid phosphate in self-raising flour led to the withdrawal of stocks.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of a finding of mould in a fruit pie. A fine of £10 0s. 0d. was imposed and £2 2s. 0d. costs were granted.

Premises and methods of manufacture and handling were investigated and advice given as necessary. All complaints were considered by the Public Health Committee and warnings given as directed.

Bread

The number of complaints received regarding this basic article of diet would appear to be continuing at approximately the same level as in previous years. Some thirteen complaints were recorded during 1968. Mould accounted for six cases; mineral oil and a piece of wood were amongst the other causes for complaint. The premises and production methods were inspected during the investigation of the complaints. Advice and warnings were given as found necessary.

Chocolate

The presence of a grub of the cocoa moth in chocolate was confirmed in one instance. In most cases, stock rotation at wholesale and retail premises appears to be well organised but at least one instance of larvae in chocolate is encountered each year.

Canned Salmon alleged to contain Glass

Once more a mistaken complaint was received of 'glass' in tinned salmon. The 'glass' was, as usual, natural crystals of magnesium ammonium phosphate. Thus, no action was necessary.

Legal Proceedings

Three prosecutions were taken against three firms in respect of the following offences:

Defendant No.	Offence	Fines	Costs	Total Penalties
		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
27	Did fail to thoroughly cleanse milk bottle contrary to Regulation 27(1) of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959	15	5 5 0	20 5 0
29	Did sell a raspberry pie, contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955	10	2 2 0	12 2 0
30	Did sell a pork pie, contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955	10	2 2 0	12 2 0

Merchandise Marks Acts 1887–1953

During the year discussions took place with local packers regarding the description of their products appearing on the labels – advice and approval was given as necessary. Application of a misdescription as to country of origin of rabbits displayed for sale at retail premises was rectified and a warning given.

Food and Drugs Sampling

To avoid duplication, this subject is dealt with by means of a report produced jointly by the Chief Public Health Inspector and the City Analyst, who is public analyst for the city. This is to be found in the following pages.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

JOINT REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST AND THE CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

A total of 1,122 samples were submitted by the City of Cardiff under this Act during 1968. They comprised 438 milks, 665 foods and 19 drugs, of which 94 (or 8.4%) were reported as unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples consisted of 39 milks and 55 foods.

The following table lists the samples analysed, those reported as unsatisfactory being indicated by the numbers in brackets:

Nature of sample	Number examined	Nature of sample	Number examined
Milk		Table jelly products	25
Ordinary	387 (35)	Tea	7
Channel Islands	51 (4)	Tomato sauce and ketchup	3
Foods		Vinegar and non-brewed condiment	5
Beverage powders	1	Miscellaneous	21
Butter and margarine	35	Canned	
Cheese, cheese spreads and dressings	7	Beer	5
Cream, yoghurts and skimmed milk	23	Cream and milk	15
Dehydrated vegetables	3	Fish	1
Dessert powders	10	Fruit	10
Dried fruit	12 (2)	Meat products	53 (4)
Dried soups	11	Pie filling	5
Edible cake decorations	7 (7)	Preserves	2
Edible oils and fats	16	Pudding	3
Food colourings and flavouring ..	5	Sauces	10 (2)
Flour and flour products	32 (4)	Sauerkraut	1
Ice cream	7	Soft drinks	18
Infant foods	2	Soup	15 (2)
Matzos products	7 (1)	Spaghetti	1
Meat and fish pastes	17	Tomato products	10
Meat and vegetable pies	17 (7)	Vegetables	16
Meat pies	17 (4)	Drugs and Medicinal Preparations	
Preserves	43 (7)	Analgesic tablets	2
Salad cream, mayonnaise and dressing	7	Bicarbonate of soda BP	2
Sauces and pickle	20	Cold tablets	1
Soft drinks	91 (14)	Cough mixture	6
Spirits	2	Citric acid	1
Starch reduced products	3	Entero vioform tablets	1
Sausage rolls	4	Glycerin of Thymol	1
Sausages, beef	6 (1)	Olive Oil BP	1
Sausages, pork	4	Senna tablets	1
Sugar products	14	Syrup of figs	1
Spices and herbs	15	Syrup of Glycerin BP	1
Sweetening tablets	1	Vitamin tablets	1
		TOTALS	1,122 (94)

A further twelve samples were in respect of labelling only and were dealt with without reference to laboratory examination. The extent of the irregularities is detailed in the table which follows and is subsequently discussed.

Nature of sample	No. of samples taken	Reported as genuine	Adulterations or Irregularity of composition	Labelling irregularities
Milk – ordinary	387	352	35	—
Milk – Channel Islands	51	47	4	—
Other foods	684	629	43	12
Samples examined at Departmental Offices for labelling only	12	11	—	1
TOTALS	1,134	1,039	82	13

Milk

Milk sampling was carried out to conform with the pattern of general sampling introduced some years ago when the prominence hitherto allotted to milk was reappraised. The number of milk samples taken continues to be more in keeping with the percentage of adulteration currently encountered. Milk samples were collected at the many and ubiquitous points of production, processing and sale, including milk vending machines.

Of 387 samples of ordinary milk, 35 were reported as adulterated or of irregular composition. In the case of Channel Islands milk, of 51 samples, 47 were found to be genuine and 4 showed irregularities.

The following details will indicate the nature of the irregularities encountered and their relation to the presumptive and statutory standards. Of the 35 ordinary milk samples which were the subject of 'irregular' reports:

Churn Samples

Twenty-three samples of churned milk formed part of eleven consignments comprising 834½ gallons and 89 churns were reported to be deficient in milk fat. Though the individual churns were of irregular composition the consignments complied with the legal standard.

One sample of Channel Islands milk from a two-churn consignment comprising 9¾ gallons was deficient of 1% milk fat. Although the individual churn was of irregular composition, the consignment complied with the absolute standard.

Cartoned and Bottled Milk Samples

Four cartons labelled U.H.T. milk proved to be samples of a compounded product packed for export only. The manufacturer agreed to code the product for identification purposes and to ensure that the product was not released to the home market.

One carton of U.H.T. milk taken during the early stages of plant-proving showed considerable fat separation in the milk. Adjustments to the homogeniser overcame the defect and further samples were satisfactory.

Two bottles of pasteurised milk contained ½% and 2% of extraneous water respectively. Investigations at the plant showed that a crack in the holding vat allowed water to leak into the milk from the water jacket. Repairs were effected and further samples were free from extraneous water.

One carton of homogenised pasteurised milk contained 4% of extraneous water. This was an isolated incident of unknown cause, since a series of follow-up samples were satisfactory.

Two informal samples of sterilised milk were deficient of 3% and 10% of fat respectively. Investigations at the plant showed that the air agitation system was not operating properly. Adjustments were made to the apparatus and further samples were satisfactory.

One sample of sterilised milk and one sample of pasteurised milk from the same plant each contained 1% of added water. Investigations made at the plant failed to reveal the reasons for the presence of the water. Further samples were free from extraneous water. Two samples of bottled Channel Islands pasteurised milk were deficient of 2% milk fat. The milk was processed at different plants. A series of samples from each source was taken and the further samples were found to be of satisfactory compositional quality.

An informal sample of Channel Islands bottled milk contained 1% of added water. Follow-up samples were taken and were free from extraneous water.

The following tables give data of the average composition of milks sampled during 1968:

Average Composition of Milk Samples 1968

Variety	Number of Samples	Fat (per cent)	Non-fatty solids (per cent)	Total solids (per cent)
Channel Islands milk ..	49	4.52	8.97	13.49
Other milk samples ..	387	3.60	8.61	12.21
All milk samples	436	3.70	8.65	12.35

Quarterly Variation in Average Composition of Milk Samples (excluding Channel Islands milk)

Quarter	Number of samples	Fat (per cent)	Non-fatty solids (per cent)	Total solids (per cent)
First	36	3.60	8.42	12.02
Second	92	3.34	8.64	11.98
Third	135	3.60	8.62	12.22
Fourth	124	3.80	8.62	12.42
Whole year 1968 ..	387	3.60	8.61	12.21
Whole year 1967 ..	440	3.62	8.56	12.18

Antibiotics in ex-Farm Milk

A total of 93 samples of raw milk submitted for chemical analysis were tested for the presence of penicillin and other antibiotic residues. All of these were found to be satisfactory.

Sterilised Milks

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations sterilised milks are required to satisfy the prescribed turbidity test indicating that they have been fully heat-treated. The 64 samples examined during the year were found to be satisfactory.

ARTICLES OTHER THAN MILK

The total number of articles other than milk examined was 684 (including 19 drugs) of which 55 (or 4.9%) were reported upon adversely. No drug was found to be irregular.

Some details of the unsatisfactory samples are given below:

Dried Fruits

Two samples contained 1% of mineral oil whereas the mineral hydrocarbon in Foods Regulations specify a maximum of 0.5%. The consignment involved was withdrawn from sale and returned to the packer for re-processing.

Edible Cake Decorations and Egg Matzo contained non-permitted colouring matters. The former Blue VRS and Brilliant Blue FCF, the latter Yellow RFS. The manufacturers arranged to withdraw all stocks from sale.

Flour and Flour Products

Three samples of sponge sandwich, the product of one bakery, were labelled with the words 'raspberry filled', 'orange filled' and 'lemon filled' respectively, but contained none of these fruits. The manufacturers agreed to alter the label in accordance with the recommendations of the Food Standards Committee report on misleading claims and descriptions.

A sample of Yorkshire pudding and pancake mixture declared M.S.G. in its list of ingredients. This referred to monosodium glutamate but should have been described as such. The manufacturer agreed to amend the label.

Meat Pies and Pasties

The regulations governing the composition of these products came into operation in May, 1968. Briefly, meat pies are required to contain at least 25% of meat (or various weights according to the weight of pie) whereas meat and vegetable pies or Cornish pasties must contain at least 12½% of meat.

Of the 34 samples examined, 11 did not reach the minimum requirements. These included 4 samples of meat pies which contained 10½%, 15½%, 10% and 13% of meat respectively; and 7 samples of pasties, of the meat and vegetable type, which contained 6%, 8½%, 9%, 10%, 10½%, 11% and 11½% respectively.

In each case the deficiencies were brought to the attention of the manufacturers and further samples taken at a later date were found to be satisfactory.

Canned Meat Products

Corned beef with cereal (Irish) gave insufficient prominence to the words 'with cereal', which also should have been described specifically, e.g. as wheatflour, in the list of ingredients. A sample of corned beef from Swaziland had a similar labelling irregularity and should have been labelled 'corned beef with cereal'. Another sample of the same brand contained a small black beetle. In this case, investigations were made by the packers at their plant. Also the labelling was amended.

Canned Irish stewed steak with gravy contained only 71% of meat compared with the 75% which will be a legal requirement in 1969. The firm did not accept that the meat content was as low as 71%, but would ensure that future production complied with legal minima.

Canned apple sauce (Dutch) failed to declare the ingredients. The matter was referred to the manufacturer and a reply was awaited. Canned Neapolitan vegetable sauce contained 9 p.p.m. of lead although only 2 p.p.m. is permitted by the Lead in Food Regulations. However, no further samples of this article could be found on sale.

A sample of cream of mushroom soup contained 1.4% butter fat in a total of 3% fat and a sample described as 'Harvest cream soup' contained only 1.1% butter fat in a total of 2.5% fat. The code of practice governing these articles requires at least 3½% total fat if the butter fat content is less than 1.5%. The analytical results are being further investigated in the light of the Food Standards Committee report on soups.

Preserves

Two samples described as 'golden jaffa jelly spread' had unsatisfactory lists of ingredients, both with regard to order of ingredients and their proper description. In particular, glucose was said to be present whereas analysis showed that hydrolysed starch or glucose syrup had been used. The manufacturers agreed to correct their label.

Home-made blackberry preserve and marmalade contained 64.7% and 66.3% of soluble solids respectively (instead of at least 68.5%). The former also had a growth of mould. This small manufacturer intends to install quality control equipment to ensure that such deficiencies do not occur in the future.

Two samples of apricot jam contained only 22% of fruit and one of raspberry jam of the same manufacturer contained 27% fruit whereas the Food Standards Preserve Order specifies a minimum of 40% and 30% respectively for apricot and raspberry jam. In the case of the apricot jam the manufacturer disagreed on the interpretation of the analytical results, maintaining that Spanish apricots, which they had used, had much lower figures for insoluble solids, potassium and phosphate than those for Californian apricots for which data is generally available. However, none of the figures put forward by the firm have, to our knowledge, been published and in our opinion a possible explanation of the low results is the addition of water during the processing of the fruit prior to importation.

Soft Drinks

Fruit crush (2 samples) declared only saccharin in the list of ingredients whereas cyclamate artificial sweetener was also present. The manufacturer agreed to correct the label.

Cola Wisp (3 samples) contained 200 grains of saccharin per 10 gallons compared with the maximum of 56 grains permitted by the Soft Drinks Regulations. This was due to an error in the dispensing equipment and adjustments were made to ensure correct addition in the future.

Another sample, Sparkling Beverage, contained 63 grains of saccharin per 10 gallons which was a small excess.

Dandelion and burdock contained only 3½% of sugar instead of at least 4½%.

Concentrated lemon squash (5 samples of the same Danish manufacturer) claimed a content of 400 i.u. Vitamin A per fluid oz. but analysis showed not more than 250 i.u. per fluid oz. Similarly a single orange squash of the same make declared 3,000 i.u. Vitamin A but contained only 2,000 i.u. per fluid oz. The manufacturer agreed to alter the declaration of Vitamin A content in both cases.

Cidakin sparkling apple drink contained sediment of yeast cells and other debris and showed evidence of fermentation. The sample was old stock and no further samples were available.

During the year a large number of samples of canned soft drinks were examined for traces of tin and lead. This was in response to a query from the Ministry, to whom details of the extent of contamination were sent. Both tin and lead were present only in minute traces in all samples examined. Analytical data on the level of cyclamate being currently used in various soft drinks were also requested and the results obtained on a considerable number of samples were forwarded.

New Legislation

A number of items of new legislation were made or came into force in 1968.

Fish and Meat Spreadable Products Regulations 1968 will replace the existing regulations governing fish and meat pastes in 1971. The meat content of meat pastes will be raised from 55% to 70% and a standard of 95% fish or meat prescribed for pastes described as potted, chopped, minced or flaked. Pastes 'with butter' will be legally required to contain at least 6% of butter fat.

Imported Food Regulations 1968, which came into operation in August, 1968, contain measures for the protection of public health in relation to imported foods. They replace the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 and 1948.

Labelling of Food Regulations 1967. A comprehensive regulation governing the labelling of foodstuffs came into operation in January 1968 for foods, other than soft drinks, which contain cyclamate artificial sweetener, but otherwise not until January, 1971. Apart from detailed declaration of additives on labels of most pre-packed foods, there are special provisions for the labelling of tenderised meat, restriction on the use of the word 'milk' on labels and advertisements, and on the advertisement of foods from vending machines.

Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations 1967. The standards prescribed for meat pies, meat and vegetable pies and sausage rolls became operative in May, 1968.

Medicines Act 1968. This new Act removes the provisions relating to drugs from the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and aims to provide comprehensive legislation to cover the manufacture and sale of drugs. As yet no regulations have been made under the Act; the detailed operation will not be clear until such regulations are made.

Two official reports were published in 1968 by the Food Standards Committee.

The Report on Soups recommended minimum meat contents for canned meat soup and soup mixes, including poultry and game, and meat and vegetable soups; a legal minimum butter fat in cream soups; a tomato solids standard for tomato soups. The term 'condensed' should be restricted to products which require dilution to at least double the volume. Unambiguous dilution instructions and a list of ingredients should appear on the label.

Report on Azodicarbonamide. This compound is a bread improver, the use of which was requested by a baking interest. The Committee recommended that although the safety of the compound has been established its use should not be allowed at present but that need for it should be reconsidered when the Bread and Flour Regulations are next reviewed.

REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1968

by A. R. PHILLIPS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., M.Chem.A.

During 1968, the work of the laboratory was devoted mainly to its established task of analyses under the various Acts of Parliament. Additional duties have included independent analyses of blood and urine alcohol, contributions to the National Pesticide Survey and special examinations required by the new Toy Safety Regulations, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations 1967, and other new statutes.

This report gives me the welcome opportunity of acknowledging the kind interest and support of the Medical Officer of Health and the members of the Health Committee.

The staff have worked with enthusiasm throughout the year and particular thanks are due to the Deputy City Analyst, Mr. R. H. McKinlay and to our secretary, Miss B. Ball, who has coped efficiently with the increased clerical work.

In addition to work carried out for the Public Health Department, other Corporation departments have required analyses to be made in many instances during the year. Analytical work required by the County Borough of Swansea under the Food and Drugs Act, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, etc., and as consultants to the Borough Surveyor has again been carried out, and separate quarterly and annual reports are made to the Swansea Authority. The West Glamorgan Water Board has continued to submit samples of water for analyses, the number examined being 833 in 1968, an increase on the 767 samples received during the previous year.

The following table gives the numbers of samples examined from various sources during the year:

For the City of Cardiff

Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	..	1,122
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	64
Pesticide Survey Samples	..	..	..	..	..	11
Port Health Authority	..	..	..	..	..	26
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	..	..	..	..	..	31
Public Health Department:						
Deposit Gauge Analyses	..	..	..	..	..	82
Sulphur Dioxide Determinations	..	..	..	..	..	1,979
Smoke Measurements	..	..	..	..	..	1,993
Foods	..	..	..	..	..	113
Waters	..	..	..	..	..	95
Others	..	..	..	..	..	16
Central Contracts	..	..	..	..	..	7
City Surveyor's Department	..	..	..	..	..	47
Weights and Measures Department	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other sources	..	..	..	..	..	40
						5,628

For the County Borough of Swansea

Food and Drugs Act	562
Pesticide Survey Samples	5
Public Health Department:	
Deposit Gauge Analyses	30
Lead Peroxide Cylinders	31
Waters	12
Others	1
Port Health Authority	13
Weights and Measures Department:	
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	23
Consumer Protection Act	3
	<hr/> 680
West Glamorgan Water Board	833
	<hr/> 7,141

The corresponding figures for 1967 were: City of Cardiff 5,386, County Borough of Swansea 738, and West Glamorgan Water Board 767; Total 6,891.

Staff Changes and Laboratory Activities in 1968

Two of our laboratory technicians resigned towards the end of the year and one of the vacant posts was filled by Miss Elaine Sutton in December.

It is a pleasure to be able to record that Keith Phillips, who took up an appointment as analyst in January, 1968, was awarded his Ph.D. in December after submission of a thesis on kinetic studies of chromium co-ordination compounds.

I have again served on the Council of the Association of Public Analysts and have thereby been able to keep in close touch with developments in our own field.

Talks have been given both by myself and Mr. McKinlay to various groups so as to help keep the public informed of the functions of the Public Analyst and the work carried out by this laboratory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

A total of 1,122 samples were submitted by the City of Cardiff under this Act during 1968. They comprised 438 milks, 665 foods and 19 drugs, of which 94 (or 8.4%) were reported as unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples consisted of 39 milks and 55 foods. Details of the samples examined are given in the report prepared jointly with the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Your Public Analyst and Deputy Public Analyst also hold appointments as official analysts under this Act for the County Borough of Swansea, and during the year under review a total of 562 samples (348 milks, 199 foods and 15 drugs) were received from their Chief Public Health Inspector. Of these 59, or 10.5% (31 milks, 26 foods, 2 drugs) were criticised. Separate Quarterly and Annual Reports are made to the Swansea Health Committee giving a full account of the work done.

IMPORTED FOODS SUBMITTED BY THE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

The Chief Port Health Inspector for the Cardiff Port Health Authority submitted 26 samples for chemical examination during the year. They consisted of the following articles of food:

<i>Canned:</i>				<i>Fresh:</i>			
Asparagus	..	..	1	Grapefruit	..	..	3
Condensed milk	..	..	1	Oranges	..	..	9
New potatoes	..	..	1	Grapes	..	..	1
Tomatoes	..	..	2	Lemons	..	..	2
Chipped potatoes	..	..	1	Celery	..	..	1
Red cherries	..	..	1	Carrots	..	..	1
Mackerel	..	..	1	Lettuce	..	..	1

The samples consisted of various canned products, and fresh fruit and vegetables.

The canned products were examined routinely for the presence of tin and lead, and in the case of tomatoes, also for copper. The levels found were satisfactory in all samples. Most were also tested for the presence of pesticide residues but no recognisable organo chlorine compounds were detected.

The citrus fruit samples comprising oranges 9, grapefruit 3 and lemons 2, were either of South African or Israeli origin. There was no evidence of mineral oil (permitted up to 0.2%), thiourea (not permitted) or ortho phenyl phenol (permitted up to 70 p.p.m. if diphenyl absent) on any of the samples.

Diphenyl, however, is widely used (usually in the form of impregnated wrapping) to prevent mould growth and is allowed up to 100 parts per million calculated on the whole fruit. Three of the orange samples contained diphenyl at the upper limit. The results, in p.p.m., were as follows:

Lemon: less than 10; 30.

Grapefruit: nil; 15; 40.

Oranges: less than 20; 20; 30; 30; 70; 85; 100; 100; 100.

The samples of grapes contained 0.25 p.p.m. of DDT, together with traces of arsenic and lead. The amounts were below acceptable upper limits. No residues were detected in the celery, carrots or lettuce.

The total number of samples submitted during 1968 by Cardiff showed a marked decline compared with 1967 when 64 samples were examined.

The Swansea Port Health Authority also submit samples to this laboratory for chemical analysis and during the year 13 samples were received and reported upon.

PESTICIDES IN FOOD SURVEY

The second year of this national survey of the levels of pesticides occurring in foods being sold to the public was completed in 1968. The scheme has been organised by the Association of Public Analysts in co-operation with the Local Authority Associations and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Approximately 2,400 samples yearly were to be examined for at least two years, the work being allocated to authorities on a population basis. For Cardiff and Swansea a total of 16 samples were examined in detail during the year. The results obtained, expressed in parts per thousand million, are given on the next page.

No.	Food	Source	Organo-chlorine pesticides		
			BHC isomers	DDT isomers	Dieldrin
C18	Butter	Welsh	18	0	22
C19	Pork	Irish	2	19	0
C20	Milk, pasteurised	Home	3	0	0
C21	Bacon	Home	2	41	0
C22	Strawberries	Home	0	0	0
C23	Tripe	Home	0	0	0
C24	Coffee beans, roasted	Africa	0	0	0
C25	White bread	Home	0	0	0
C26	Pork sausages	Home	22	23	5
C27	Raspberries, frozen	Unknown	0	57	0
C28	Grapes	Imported	0	250	0
S12	Bread	Home	5	3	0
S13	Lard	Unknown	58	203	0
S14	Milk, pasteurised	Home	11	7	0
S15	Pork, forequarter	Home	0	0	0
S16	Lettuce	Home	0	0	0

No residues of the metallic pesticides (lead, arsenic and mercury) or organo-phosphorus compounds were detected in any of the samples tested.

Of interest in these results is the occurrence of organo-chlorine pesticide in lard (DDT, etc. 203), grapes (DDT 250) and in pork, bacon and pork sausages. Traces of dieldrin were found in butter. Tripe and roasted coffee beans showed no detectable residues.

The Association of Public Analysts, with the co-operation of the interested bodies, published in 1968 the collated results of about 2,400 samples taken throughout the country in the first year. Typically, pork meat and pork fats showed a mixture of pesticides, including BHC isomers, DDT, TDE, DDD, and dieldrin at distinct levels. This accumulation is considered to reflect the varied feeding of the pig.

Surprisingly, dried fruit (raisins, sultanas) and tea showed moderately high levels of DDT. This is due to the use of this pesticide on the growing crop with subsequent concentration of the residue during the drying of the fruit and tea leaves.

Milk and milk-based infant foods showed BHC to be frequently present with also a high incidence of dieldrin. Apples showed DDT to be present above the minimum reporting levels in 58 of the 200 samples examined.

Very few samples contained organo-phosphorus compounds. Lead and arsenic were present in 31% of those examined but the levels were below the legal limits. Mercury contamination did not appear to be widespread.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT 1926

During the year a total of 31 samples, taken informally, were submitted by the Chief Public Health Inspector. In July the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations 1967, came into force. Briefly the new legal requirements include quantitative declaration of coccidiostats and antiblackhead drugs in feeding stuffs, and of trace metals in fertilisers, in addition to the major nutrients.

The 31 samples analysed comprised 3 fertilisers and 28 feeding stuffs as follows:

Bone meal 1, growmore fertiliser 1, sulphate of ammonia 1.

Layers mash, pellets and crumbs 4, pigmeals and pellets 6, calf gruel 9, calf cudlets 1, calf lacton 1, barley balancer meal 1, barley meal 2, maize meal 2, turkey pellets and crumbs 2.

Two of the feeding stuffs carried correct quantitative declarations of sulphaquinoxaline and of dimetridazole. The former drug has a method of analysis prescribed in the regulations whereas dimetridazole does not. A polarographic method was however found to give satisfactory results. Two samples of pig food contained the stated quantities of added copper.

Two of the samples of calf gruel had small excesses of fibre. One sample of layer's mash showed an excess of protein (1.5 units above upper limit) and an excess of fibre (0.5 units). The latter excess was considered to be prejudicial to the purchaser.

The Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, enforces this Act in the County Borough of Swansea and submitted for analysis a total of 23 samples in 1968.

ANALYTICAL METHODS DEVELOPMENT

Blood Alcohol. The analysis of alcohol in blood is made by accurately diluting a portion of the official blood sample (consisting of only about six drops of blood) with n-propanol standard solution and analysing the dilution on a gas chromatographic column (Peg. 400). A modification to the Agla micrometer syringe, fitted with a return spring and fine polythene extension to the nozzle, has enabled 10 microlitres of blood to be accurately diluted with the internal standard. This technique has been used throughout the year in the analysis of 30 specimens.

To prevent clotting and deterioration, the samples should contain added sodium fluoride and potassium oxalate. To check whether this addition has been made, a simple oxygen flask combustion of 10 microlitres of blood was worked out for the determination of fluoride, sodium and potassium.

Cyclamates. In order to confirm that cyclamate was present in a soft drink, which failed to declare it, a rapid gas chromatographic method was developed. Based on head space analysis of cyclohexene vapour, good results were obtained with no prior sample purification.

A legal limit of 100 p.p.m. for cyclohexylamine impurity in cyclamate is prescribed by regulation. Studies were made of a possible gas chromatographic method for this impurity using a Dowfax 9N9/KOH column. Difficulties were encountered due to adsorption of traces of cyclohexylamine in the syringe but these have been largely overcome.

Thin layer chromatography. This technique was used to detect quintozone (fungicide and rotenone (insecticide) declared to be present in a lawn fertiliser. Ethereal extracts on silica gel G were developed with petroleum ether containing 20% acetone, and detected with iodine vapour. A method for sugars was modified successfully to detect glucose syrup in sugar products and lactose in sausage, milk bread and cream soups. The detecting reagent (diphenylamine, aniline and phosphoric acid in acetone) was sensitive to 1 or 2 micrograms of each sugar, colour differences assisting identification. Using this method, the presence of hydrolysed starch was demonstrated in a 'Jelly Spread' claiming to contain glucose (i.e. dextrose). A concentrated lemon squash deficient in its declared content of Vitamin A was shown by t.l.c. to contain beta-carotene only with no evidence of Vitamin A itself. Antimony trichloride was used as the detecting reagent.

Publications

Two scientific papers were published in the Journal of the Association of Public Analysts during 1968:

1. 'A note on the detection of pentachlorophenol in water.'
2. 'The semi-micro determination of butter fat in fat mixtures by gas chromatography.'

AIR POLLUTION

The necessary analytical work in this field is carried out for both Cardiff and Swansea and includes monthly analysis of deposit gauge contents for soluble matter (including calcium, chloride and sulphate), insoluble matter (ash, tar and other combustible matter), pH value and the volume of rainwater collected.

The results for the year for the three deposit stations in Cardiff are summarised, together with 1967 data, in the following table:

Deposition in Tons per Square Mile per Year

Station	Total Insoluble deposit		Insoluble mineral matter – ash		Rainfall (inches)	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
City Hall ..	73	77	44	49	58	36
Curran Road ..	87	97	58	66	52	40
Moorland Road	196	299	160	252	56	35

Additional deposit gauge sites have been examined in connection with the Whitchurch coal depot pollution problem. These deposits were also examined for their content of coal or coal dust. A total of 48 such special examinations were made during 1968.

Continuous recording of the daily smoke and sulphur dioxide levels in the air at six stations within the city were also made throughout the year. Four of the stations are now with automatic 8-day sampling units, and in these cases the titrations for sulphur dioxide and the reflectometric measurements of the smoke stain are made weekly.

The results for 1968, together with those for the previous year, are tabulated below:

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations

Site	Smoke concentration Micrograms per cubic metre Daily average		Sulphur dioxide Micrograms per cubic metre Daily average	
	1968	1967	1968	1967
City Hall	44	32	99	60
Curran Road	46	47	81	56
Moorland Road	43	43	94	92
Llanrumney	32	30	59	50
Crofts Street	53	55	95	88
Llanishen	15	16	36	37

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

These included articles which were the subject of complaint to the Public Health Inspectorate by members of the public. They may be divided into food and drug samples and waters of various kinds.

(a) **Food and Drugs.** A total of 113 samples in this category were submitted for chemical and for microscopical examination. Not all of the complaints were confirmed by analysis. Those that showed abnormalities include milk bottles (8) containing deposits, etc.; lamb tongues (foreign body); orange drink (2) (penicillium mould); Pork pie (Cladosporium mould); butter (rancidity); bilberry yoghurt (nail varnish odour); cooked lobster (black colour); baked beans (bitter taste); canned oranges (metal sliver); bread (wood sliver); meat (3) (diesel taint); self-raising flour (acid taste); table jelly (prohibited colour); citric acid crystals (salty taste); poisoned meat (DDT and BHC); apple tart (iron stain); salt (hydrocarbon odour).

A few of the above were particularly interesting. The pork pie contained black foreign matter which had obviously been cooked in the pie yet consisted of living mould filaments of *Cladosporium herbarium*. The fruit yoghurt was shown by gas chromatographic analysis to contain 0.65% of ethyl alcohol and 0.04% ethyl acetate as a result of fermentation, and had a strong odour of nail varnish. A cooked hen lobster had a black discolouration around the egg sac. This natural pigment changed rapidly to a bright orange pink on further heating – the lobster had not been sufficiently cooked in the first place. Headspace analysis of steam distillates of meat samples gave distinct evidence of diesel oil traces but organoleptically the levels appeared to be below the taste threshold. Self-raising flour which ruined a housewife's cakes contained 15% of calcium acid phosphate, much in excess of the normal level, due to failure of machinery used to make the addition. A residue of a few white crystals sold as citric acid were shown by analysis to be sodium citrate – harmless but of no use for the intended purpose of acidifying a citrus drink.

(b) **Waters, etc.** Independent routine analysis of the various city supplies have been made throughout the year, 40 samples being taken from consumer taps. Where there have been complaints additional samples have been examined. One out of five waters in one particular area had a high iron content, but a complaint of black deposit in another case was not supported by analysis.

Seepage waters from cellars, basements and flooded gardens have been analysed to assist in pinpointing the source. In three instances, sewage pollution was clearly indicated, while two other samples were mixtures of sewage and deep ground water. Another resembled mains water and one was probably from a deep source.

One of two streams examined was polluted with sewage, the other had an odour of rotten eggs due to the presence of 30 p.p.m. of hydrogen sulphide. This was traced to contact with a blast furnace slag which contained 1.5% of sulphide.

A swimming pool water (6 samples) had a high copper content and unsatisfactory pH values and chlorine residuals, due to incorrect control.

SAMPLES RECEIVED FROM OTHER CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS

City Surveyor's Department

Crude sewage and treated sewage effluents (10) from the Hackerford treatment plant were analysed in order to assess the degree of purification being obtained. Limestone chips were examined for suitability as a percolating filter medium. Trade effluents (5) discharging to the Corporation sewers were analysed for compliance with consent conditions; a further 6 samples of crude sewage from the point of discharge to the sea were examined.

Ground water and soil were tested for sulphate content, and bricks, black mortar and galvanised tie bars were analysed to explain corrosion of the bars.

Nine lubricating oils and greases and one antifreeze were examined for compliance with the relevant British Standard Specification.

A sample of zinc rich epoxy primer paint (85% zinc specified) was found to be correct.

City Treasurer's Department

The samples analysed included liquid detergents, for effectiveness; a scouring powder, and a chamois leather which appeared to have received some maltreatment which had caused tendering of the material.

Weights and Measures Department

Two samples examined for this department under the Toys Safety Regulations 1967 were children's dominoes. The yellow paint on both samples was found to contain lead in excess of the maximum permitted.

Private Samples

Three samples of dust emanating from the central heating air ducts in a hospital were examined for a firm of consulting engineers. A sample of cream, for fat content, was submitted by a private firm.

A total of 32 specimens (30 bloods and 2 urines) were received from private persons or solicitors acting on their behalf for independent determination of alcohol content under the Road Safety Act 1967. No disputes have arisen during the year as to the results of analysis. Two samples could not be analysed due to their dried up condition and were certified accordingly. The fee of £5 5s. 0d. charged initially was increased to £7 0s. 0d. in October, 1968.

Not all samples submitted were over the maximum limit of 80 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood. The results obtained, in increasing order of alcohol content were as follows:

Under the limit: 45, 59, 60, 78, 79.

Over the limit: 85, 93, 95, 96, 100, 105, 107, 115, 118, 125, 130, 130, 136, 145, 150, 150, 150, 159, 165, 170, 170, 230, 245.
132, 145 (Urine; legal limit, 107).

SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR SWANSEA COUNTY BOROUGH

The work carried out for this authority included the analysis of samples under the Food and Drugs Act; for the Port Health Authority; and for the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department in respect of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, the Toys (Safety Regulations) and the Petroleum Acts.

ANALYSES MADE FOR THE WEST GLAMORGAN WATER BOARD

The West Glamorgan Water Board, which at present serves a population of about 400,000, continued to submit samples of water for analysis during 1968. The samples covered a wide variety of water sources including upland surface, river derived and from deep springs. A total of 833 samples were received and the results of all analyses made were reported to the Water Engineer of the Board.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY OFFICER CHIEF MEAT INSPECTOR AND ABATTOIR MANAGER

by E. B. DAVIES, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

The duties assigned to the Veterinary Section of the Department comprise:

- (1) The Administration of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 and all Orders and Regulations made thereunder.
- (2) The Management of the Municipal Abattoir and Meat Market including the collection of charges made for the use of the premises and facilities provided.
- (3) The Administration of the Slaughter of Animals Act 1958 as far as it relates to the Municipal Abattoir.
- (4) The ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of animals, carcasses and organs together with the marking of carcasses passed as fit for human consumption and other matters coming within the province of the Meat Inspection Regulations.
- (5) The Administration of the Animals Boarding Establishments Act 1963 and the Riding Establishments Act 1964.
- (6) Veterinary Services to Cardiff City Police under the Rabies Order 1938 and the Protection of Animals Act 1911-1927.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT 1950

The Act empowers the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to make Orders and Regulations with a view to the control and eradication of certain animal diseases which are of economic importance or a risk to public health. The Act also provides for the humane treatment of animals in transit, and controls the importation of animals, meat and various other products from countries where diseases scheduled under the Act are endemic.

The diseases at present scheduled are Foot and Mouth Disease, Anthrax, Fowl Pest (Newcastle Disease), Swine Fever, Bovine Tuberculosis, Sheep Scab, Rabies, Parasitic Mange in Horses, Rinderpest, Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia, Glanders, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Virus Hepatitis in Poultry and Sheep Pox. As a result of measures taken in the past, the last nine diseases are now extinct in Great Britain and some of the others are well on the way to eradication.

The Swine Fever Order 1963: As a result of the slaughter policy permitted by this Order the number of cases of Swine Fever has fallen from 1,243 in 1963 to 113 in 1965, 25 in 1966 and none in 1967 and 1968. It would appear that this disease, once such a scourge of the Pig Industry, can now be considered to be virtually extinct.

The Regulation for the Movement of Swine Order 1959: The Order is complementary to the preceding one in the control of Swine Fever. It assists in tracing contact pigs by requiring the licensing of pigs from auction marts and pig dealers' premises and localises the disease on a pig keeper's premises by the requirement to hold newly-arrived pigs for a period of 28 days, unless re-licensed to a slaughterhouse within the period. During the year 265 licences were received authorising the movement of 2,944 pigs to the Abattoir and pig keeper's premises. No infringements of the Order were detected.

The Foot and Mouth (Infected Areas Restriction) Order 1938–1967: The epidemic of Foot and Mouth Disease which commenced in the Autumn of 1967 continued but did not affect the South Wales area. A total of 47 Infected Areas Special Orders were made governing the movement of animals. The last Infected Area was released from restriction on the 6th June, 1968.

The Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restriction) Orders 1938–1967: Five Controlled Areas Special Orders were made during the early part of the year, all of which ceased to have effect after the 5th March, 1968. Cardiff was in a controlled area up to the 9th February, 1968, during which time the movement of all farm animals was subject to licence. During this period 824 licences were issued authorising the movement of 1,669 cattle, 361 calves, 6,287 sheep and 2,833 pigs to Cardiff Abattoir.

The Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restriction) (Amendment) Order 1968: The Order amends the 1938 Order by permitting the holding of markets and sales of animals not intended for immediate slaughter within a Foot and Mouth Controlled Area, subject to licence of a Local Authority and consent of the Minister.

The Foot and Mouth Disease (Imported Meat) (No. 2) Order 1968: The Order revokes the Foot and Mouth Disease (Imported Meat) Order 1968, and prohibits the removal from store of sheep carcasses and sheep offals except in accordance with a licence issued by the Minister of Agriculture. None of this meat was stored at Cardiff.

The Tuberculosis Order 1964: For all practical purposes Bovine Tuberculosis is now considered non-existent in Great Britain following the campaign for the eradication of the disease. No case was found in 13,730 attested bovine animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during the year. Routine tuberculin tests are carried out on the cattle population and these reveal the occasional reactor. During the year 21 reactors were sent to the Abattoir for detail post-mortem, and reports were forwarded to the Ministry, four showed lesions and the lymph nodes of the others were forwarded for biological examination.

Anthrax Order 1938: No cases were found in Cardiff during the year. As a precautionary measure blood smears were examined from one beast, three calves, eight sheep and six pigs which died in lairage or arrived dead. All were negative.

The Rabies Order 1938: The disease has not been found in Great Britain since 1922. This freedom is due to the strict quarantine imposed on imported dogs and cats by the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order 1928. Port towns are particularly at risk and during the year 12 dogs which had displayed vicious nature were examined for the police.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957: This Order provides for the adequate boiling of waste material, and licensing of boiling plants and equipment. Very few pig keepers in the city use kitchen waste as it is uneconomical and produces poor carcasses. During the year 58 visits were made to piggeries and no offence was detected.

The Fowl Pest Order 1936–1963: No case was recorded in the city during the year, this being due to the vaccination policy, which appears to be containing the disease.

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations 1966

These Regulations totally prohibit the use of wiping cloths in abattoirs from the 1st November, 1968. Sprays are now used, and they appear to be working quite satisfactorily.

The Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

Thirty-eight renewals were granted to stun and slaughter animals at the slaughterhouse and knackers yard, for the year commencing 1st January, 1969.

The Riding Establishments Act 1963

One licence was granted for the keeping of a Riding Establishment in the city. Seven visits were made to the establishment and the horses and the equipment were inspected and proved satisfactory.

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1964

Licences were granted for the keeping of two establishments within the city, one of which is used for a small number of cats during the summer months.

Protection of Animals Act 1911-1927

Stray animals are frequently injured in road accidents and veterinary assistance is often required. During the year 1 horse, 24 dogs, 1 sheep and 1 cat were examined on behalf of the City Police.

Veterinary Services to Other Departments

Cardiff City Police	39 visits to animals
Parks Department	4 visits to ponies
Cleansing Department (Pound)	3 visits to ponies

MEAT INSPECTION STATISTICS

Carcases and Offals Inspected and Condemned in Whole or Part

(Form as sent out by the Ministry of Health)

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	13,103	648	2,283	64,230	30,595	Nil
Number inspected	13,103	648	2,283	64,230	30,595	Nil
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS						
Whole carcases condemned	10	13	16	176	32	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,232	127	18	4,585	3,770	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticercosis	9.47	23.15	1.49	7.41	12.43	Nil
TUBERCULOSIS						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	3	Nil	Nil	139	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.02	1.08	Nil	Nil	0.42	Nil
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.05	0.62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Animals Slaughtered – Comparative Table

	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1939
Cattle	13,751	11,548	8,524	8,301	9,918	13,182	12,041	6,693
Calves	2,283	3,172	2,345	1,654	2,080	4,168	6,833	7,788
Sheep	64,230	76,683	68,299	67,179	77,466	74,545	83,321	53,632
Pigs	30,595	27,037	30,543	31,033	28,353	28,839	26,371	25,257
	110,859	118,440	109,711	108,167	117,817	120,734	128,566	93,370

Incidence of Tuberculosis

	Macroscopic Lesions	Percentage	Percentage Corresponding Period 1967
ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED			
Sheep 64,230	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pigs 30,595	139	0.42	0.67
TOTAL ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED (including Attested, Reactors and Irish Cattle)			
Cows 648	3	0.42	0.28
Steers/Heifers 13,103	1	0.01	0.04
Bulls —	Nil	Nil	Nil
Calves 2,283	Nil	Nil	Nil
ATTESTED CATTLE			
Cows 633	Nil	Nil	Nil
Steers/Heifers 13,097	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bulls —	Nil	Nil	Nil
Calves 2,283	Nil	Nil	Nil
KNOWN REACTORS AND DANGEROUS CONTACTS (sent in by the M.A.F.F.)			
Cows 15	3	20.0	10.0
Steers/Heifers 6	1	16.6	36.36
Bulls —	Nil	Nil	Nil
Calves —	Nil	Nil	Nil
IMPORTED IRISH CATTLE			
Steers/Heifers —	Nil	Nil	Nil

Incidence of Cysticercosis

Animals Slaughtered	Number of cases of Cysticercosis Bovis	Percentage of Infestation	Percentage Corresponding Period 1967
Cows 648	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cows/Heifers 13,103	9	0.06	Nil

Incidence of Hydatid Cysts

Animals Slaughtered	Number of cases of Hydatid Cysts	Percentage of Infestation	Percentage Corresponding Period 1967
Cattle 13,751	370	0.27	2.9
Sheep 64,230	1,500	2.32	1.20

Table Showing Causes of Rejection of Carcases and Part Carcases

DISEASES	CATTLE		CALVES		SHEEP		PIGS	
	Total	Part	Total	Part	Total	Part	Total	Part
Tuberculosis/Emaciation	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
Oedema/Emaciation	13	—	2	—	140	—	2	—
Bonetaint	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decomposition	—	21	2	—	8	6	1	58
Traumatism	1	39	—	—	5	24	2	94
Moribund	2	—	3	—	8	—	6	—
Pyæmia	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	1	—	—	1	13	—	82
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Bloodsplashing	—	—	—	—	4	34	2	—
Abscesses, Multiple Accesses	—	5	—	1	1	11	5	250
Pleurisy, Acute Pleurisy	1	—	2	1	1	11	5	30
Peritonitis, Acute Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	1
Pneumonia, Acute Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
Mastitis, Acute Mastitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Muscular Atrophy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injuries and Bites	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	9
Fevered	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Acute Septic Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Septicaemia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
TOTAL	23	87	16	2	176	109	32	667

Weight of Meat and Offal Rejected from Animals Slaughtered

					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
23	Carcases	Beef	..	..	3	12	1	12
16	Carcases	Veal	..	..	—	9	3	12
176	Carcases	Mutton	..	..	2	7	0	19
32	Carcases	Pork	..	..	1	5	0	13
87	Part	Carcases	Beef	..	1	12	3	23
2	Part	Carcases	Veal	..	—	1	1	6
109	Part	Carcases	Mutton	..	—	8	2	6
667	Part	Carcases	Pork	..	3	6	2	5
	Beef	Offal	..	..	9	1	0	24
	Calf	Offal	..	..	—	1	0	1
	Sheep	Offal	..	..	13	6	1	9
	Pig	Offal	..	..	5	2	3	26
TOTAL					40	14	1	16

Total Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned

40 tons 14 cwts. 1 qrs. 16 lbs.

Condemnation Certificates

632 Certificates were granted in respect of condemned carcasses, part carcasses, and offals at Cardiff Abattoir and Meat Market during the year 1968.

Number of Organs Rejected

			CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
HEADS (including Tongues)						
	Tuberculosis	.. ..	3	—	—	139
	Other Conditions	.. ..	48	—	—	—
TONGUES						
	Tuberculosis	.. ..	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	.. ..	43	—	—	—
LUNGS						
	Tuberculosis	.. ..	2	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	.. ..	1,232	—	—	—
HEARTS						
	Tuberculosis	.. ..	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	.. ..	102	—	—	—
SKIRTS						
	Tuberculosis	.. ..	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	.. ..	128	—	—	—
LIVERS						
	Tuberculosis	.. ..	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	.. ..	3,932	11	10,026	1,938
PLUCKS						
	Tuberculosis	.. ..	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	.. ..	—	5	4,376	1,493
TRIPES						
	Tuberculosis	.. ..	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	.. ..	29	—	—	—
TAILS						
	Tuberculosis	.. ..	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	.. ..	55	—	—	—

CARDIFF ABATTOIR AND MEAT MARKET, DUMBALLS ROAD

This section of the Department was sadly depleted during the year by the retirement after 34 years' service with the Corporation of Mr. J. H. M. Hughes, the Veterinary Officer, and by the sudden and tragic death of Mr. J. Wilkins, the Senior Clerical Assistant. Both these staff have now been replaced and there has also been an addition to the number of Meat Inspectors, so as to provide more adequate coverage of all operations on the modern line system.

The abattoir itself is fully operational and duties and techniques which at first appeared unfamiliar to both the Corporation and Fifth Quarter staffs are now treated as routine. There has been a marked improvement in the hygiene of the finished product, as was only to be expected following the change from floor-dressing in an old abattoir to line-dressing in a modern well maintained abattoir, and the morale of all employees has been raised. The abattoir is attracting visitors from far afield, even one from Uruguay, and important contacts are being made with both the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who find it useful to have a modern clean abattoir to which they can bring visitors, and also with the newly-opened Meat Research Institute at Langford, Nr. Bristol, the staff of which find it convenient to have a large factory-type abattoir close at hand.

Considering the serious recession in the meat trade during the year, the abattoir did well to increase its throughput in cattle and pigs, the two species most profitable to the Corporation. Despite this there was still a substantial deficit in the operation of the abattoir, and priority must be given to efforts to increase trade. It should however be borne in mind that our position is no worse than that of many other modern abattoirs. It is unfortunate that modern hygienic standards and comfortable humanitarian accommodation for livestock awaiting slaughter are both expensive to provide.

This year witnessed the formation of the Meat and Livestock Commission under the provisions of the Agriculture Act 1967. It is financed by a levy on the meat trade which is estimated to give it an annual income of £1,850,000 and it is charged with the duty of promoting greater efficiency in the Livestock Industry. It is also expected to make a sizeable contribution to the running costs of the Meat Research Institute mentioned earlier. It may well be that in the coming years the M.L.C. will have a great effect on the meat trade in this country.

Another important piece of legislature affecting the Livestock Industry was the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968. This enables the Minister to make codes of recommendations for the welfare of livestock, with particular reference to their feeding and housing, and over a period of time it will undoubtedly improve the conditions under which livestock are kept.

This year was the second year running in which no case of Swine Fever was notified in the whole of the country. When it is considered that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food only started their eradication policy of this disease in 1963, it will be appreciated that they have achieved a signal success, particularly in view of the fact that the disease is difficult to diagnose and that outbreaks had previously numbered over a thousand a year. It is to be hoped that they do not suffer a setback with this work as they did with the control of Foot and Mouth Disease during the end of 1967 and the beginning of 1968. The disastrous outbreak which occurred in this period affected 2,364 farms and resulted in the slaughter of 384,078 animals. The Livestock Industry has not yet fully recovered. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are now actively concerned with the eradication of another disease, Brucellosis. This disease is of public health significance and if they are as successful with its eradication as they were with Swine Fever, it will be a great step forward.

Comparative Slaughtering – National Average Cardiff Abattoir – Slaughtering Average for year 1967–1968

	Steers/Hfrs.	All Sheep	Calves	Pigs
National Killing Trends	Down 4.9%	Down 12.63%	Down 21.57%	Down 0.17%
Cardiff Abattoir	Up 19.02%	Down 16.09%	Down 28.06%	Up 13.15%

PORT HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT FOR 1968 OF MR. T. G. NEWBY, MASTER MARINER, M.A.P.H.I. CHIEF PORT HEALTH INSPECTOR

The Cardiff Port Health Authority was constituted by Provisional Order in 1882, becoming permanently constituted with extended limits of jurisdiction in 1894. The limits of the Port Health District extend from Sully Island to the Rhymney River, the Authority having jurisdiction over all waters, docks, harbours and vessels within the said limits.

The Port Health Authority is invested with all the functions, rights and liabilities of an Urban Sanitary Authority under certain sections of the Public Health Acts, so far as they are applicable to waters, vessels, persons, goods or things on, or landed from, any vessel within the said jurisdiction.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, Form Port 20, Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, XV and XVI of the report are not repeated in full.

SECTION 1—STAFF

TABLE A

There were four changes in the Medical Staff during the year.

Dr. W. Sutcliffe, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H., Senior Medical Officer, resigned on 31st January, 1968.

Dr. A. C. Stewart, M.B., Ch.B.(N.Z.), D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer resigned on 22nd September, 1968.

Dr. J. N. P. Hughes, M.B., B.Ch.(Wales), D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer, was appointed Senior Medical Officer on 1st February, 1968.

Dr. J. Lowther, M.B., B.Ch.(Wales), D.P.M., was appointed Assistant Medical Officer on 1st April, 1968.

SECTION II

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

The number and tonnage of vessels entering the port (which includes Ely Harbour) inspected by Officers of the Port Health Authority during 1968 are set out below:

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected by the		Number of Ships reported as having or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			Medical Officer of Health	Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports ..	381	1,020,876	68	105	—
Coastwise ..	637	789,037	—	85	—
TOTAL ..	1,018	1,809,913	68	190	—

The following table shows the number of vessels entering the port which were dealt with by the department each month during 1968:

Month	From Foreign Ports	Coastwise	Total
January	37	64	101
February	35	52	87
March	35	65	100
April	30	59	89
May	35	53	88
June	25	54	79
July	31	55	86
August	33	49	82
September	29	40	69
October	32	52	84
November	27	44	71
December	32	50	82
TOTAL	381	637	1,018

The nationalities of the several types of vessels entering the port which were dealt with by the department during 1968 are shown in the following table:

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Dumb Barges	Total
Argentinian	1	—	—	1
Belgian	9	12	—	21
British	11	530	—	541
Danish	—	26	—	26
Dutch	1	115	—	116
Finnish	1	8	—	9
French	—	8	—	8
German	—	64	—	64
Greek	3	12	—	15
Indian	2	5	—	7
Irish	—	39	—	39
Israeli	—	4	—	4
Kuwait	—	1	—	1
Liberian	2	20	—	22
Norwegian	—	51	—	51
Pakistani	1	—	—	1
Panamanian	—	5	—	5
Polish	1	6	—	7
Russian	4	22	—	26
South African	—	6	—	6
Spanish	2	16	—	18
Swedish	—	8	—	8
Swiss	—	3	—	3
Yugoslav	—	11	—	11
Italian	1	5	—	6
E. German	—	2	—	2
TOTAL ..	39	979	—	1,018

SECTION III

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic	{	Number of passengers INWARDS ..	Commonwealth	6	}	192
			British	66		
			Alien	120		
Cargo Traffic	{	Number of passengers OUTWARDS..	Commonwealth	20	}	165
			British	45		
			Alien	100		
Principal IMPORTS – Iron ore, timber, bones, fuel oil, fruit, general, grain and aluminium						
Principal EXPORTS – cars, heavy iron and steel goods, and general merchandise						

Principal countries from which ships arrive – Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Greece, Germany, Holland, India, Israel, Liberia, Norway, Persian Gulf, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, United States of America, West Indies, West Africa and South America.

SECTION IV

INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Numbers and tonnage using the Districts and Places served by the Traffic:

NONE

SECTION V

WATER SUPPLY

NO CHANGE

Report and tests for contamination.—During the year 7 samples of drinking water from ships were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, the results being as follows:

Satisfactory ..	..	..	6
Contaminated ..	..	..	1
			<hr/>
TOTAL ..	..	..	7
			<hr/>

SECTION VI

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS 1952-1961

NO CHANGE

Cleansing and Disinfestation.—During the year 12 vessels were found to be slightly infested with cockroaches, and notices were served upon the Masters requiring them to take all necessary steps to eradicate the insects. No seamen suffering from scabies were treated at the Cardiff Disinfecting Station.

SECTION VII

SMALLPOX

Name of Isolation Hospital to which Smallpox cases are sent from the District.

From Lansdowne Hospital to Penrhys Hospital, Pentre, Rhondda.

Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews:

Arrangements are made at the Lansdowne Hospital, the Cardiff City Council being responsible for the ambulance service.

Ambulance crews are vaccinated.

Names of Smallpox consultants available:

G. F. J. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Medical Superintendent,
St. David's Hospital, Cardiff.

E. Waddington, M.D., M.R.C.P.,
St. Winifred's Hospital, Cardiff.

M. S. N. Pathy, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.,
Mathern Lodge,
Cefn Coed Crescent, Cardiff.

Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of Smallpox:

Facilities are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Institute of Pathology, Cardiff Royal Infirmary.

SECTION VIII

VENEREAL DISEASE

The Treatment Centre for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease for seamen is at the Cardiff Royal Infirmary and 150 seamen were treated during the year. Fifteen cases of venereal disease came to the knowledge of the Port Health Inspectors during the year and were recommended for treatment at the centre.

The following table provides an analysis of the country and origin of the seamen and the conditions for which they were treated:

Nationality	Number Examined	Other Conditions	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Somali	1	1	—	—
Greek	4	4	—	—
Spanish	1	1	—	—
German	1	1	—	—
Eire	8	8	—	—
Finnish	3	2	1	—
Pakistani	7	7	—	—
Indian	1	1	—	—
Dutch	3	3	—	—
Canadian	1	1	—	—
Chinese	1	1	—	—
Norwegian	2	2	—	—
American	3	—	3	—
Australian	1	1	—	—
Latvian	2	2	—	—
British West Indian ..	8	6	2	—
Maltese	7	7	—	—
United Kingdom ..	96	58	32	6
TOTALS	150	106	38	6

SECTION IX

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE D

There were no cases of infectious disease on board ship.

SECTION X

OBSERVATION ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

No case of malaria was reported to have occurred on vessels entering the port during the year.

SECTION XI

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No case, or suspected case of plague was reported to have occurred on vessels arriving at the port during the year. Vessels arriving from plague-infected or suspected areas are visited on arrival, or as soon afterwards as possible, by the Port Medical Officer and Port Health Inspector on rota duty. All vessels arriving from these areas are thoroughly searched for rat evidence by the rodent operative and, where necessary, trapping is carried out and any rats caught or found dead are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

SECTION XII

MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

NO CHANGE

Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year:

A proportion of all rats trapped or found dead after fumigation is submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague.

Arrangements in the district for deratting ships and the methods used.

NO CHANGE

Deratting is carried out by private contractors, the undermentioned operate in the district:

Contra-Pest Service Ltd., 2 Ranelagh Road, London, E.6.
The Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex.
Rentokil Laboratories Limited, Cardiff.

Progress in the rat-proofing of ships

The incorporation of rat-proofing principles in modern ship construction is having the desired effect of reducing rodent infestation to a minimum.

TABLE E

RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Category	Number
Black rats	—
Brown rats	—
Species not known	—
Sent for examination	—
Infected with plague	—

TABLE F

**DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS**

Number of Deratting Certificates Issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued 6	Total Certificates issued 7
After fumigation with		After trapping 3	After poisoning 4	Total 5		
HCN 1	Other fumigant (state method) 2					
—	—	—	—	—	62	62

The fees received by the Port Health Authority in respect of these certificates amounted to £311 18s. 0d.

SECTION XIII

INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Category of Nuisance and number of Inspections	Notices served		Results of serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Defects of Original Constructions	—	—	—
Structural Defects through Wear and Tear	—	89	Ships on which defects were remedied 86
Dirt, Vermin and Other Con- ditions prejudicial to health ..	—	23	Ships on which nuisances were remedied 23
TOTAL 112	—	112	109

The number of visits and re-visits made to these vessels in connection with health survey and the remedy of sanitary defects and nuisances totalled 1,557.

Defects and nuisances found on vessels entering the port during the year 1968 are shown below:

Structural Defects through Wear and Tear

Defective:

Leaking bulkheads	1
Heating	5
Ventilators	9
Skylights and portlights	8
Floor tiles	5
Wash-hand basins/washing facilities	14
Waste pipes and scuppers	24
Food storage space	7
Pans W.C.	10
Showers	6

Dirt and Other Conditions Prejudicial to Health

Dirty:

Crew accommodation	2
Washing facilities	2
Food storage space	1
Accumulation of refuse	1

Verminous:

Cockroach infestation	12
Rat evidence	2
Weevil infestation	2
Quay nuisances	1

112

THE CLEAN AIR ACT

SECTION 20 – APPLICATION TO VESSELS

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958

Smoke Emissions.—During the year 107 vessels were observed emitting dark smoke and the masters or persons in charge were advised of the above Regulations and appropriate action was taken to reduce the emissions. The number of visits made to these vessels was 117.

SECTION XIV

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH) REGULATION, 1934 and 1948

NO CHANGE

SECTION XV

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ALIENS

(Applicable only to Ports approved for the Landing of Aliens)

List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment

NO CHANGE

List of Other Staff engaged on this Work

NO CHANGE

Organisation of Work

NO CHANGE

Accommodation for Medical Inspection and Examination

Aliens are able to attend for medical examination at Butetown Health Centre.

Nature and Amount of Aliens Traffic

Passenger traffic at the port is relatively small and casual. 83 ships arrived during the year with 120 passengers on board and none of these were subjected to detailed medical examination.

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT 1962**MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS**

During the year the number of arriving Commonwealth citizens subject to control under the Act was Nil.

SECTION XVI**MISCELLANEOUS**

NO CHANGE

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1953, No. 499, Section 13 (2) (a). Two certificates were issued authorising the masters of foreign vessels to purchase dangerous drugs.

Certificates of Health. No certificates in respect of the health of the port were issued to Shipping Companies during the year.

**THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING)
ORDER 1951**

The Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order 1951, made under Section 23 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, applying the provisions of the Act, with appropriate modifications to shipping, has been strictly enforced.

Under the provisions of the above Order, periodical inspection of coastal vessels, etc. is carried out by officers of the department. No Rodent Control Certificates were issued to masters of vessels during the year.

Diseases of Animals Acts, etc. Forty dogs and ten cats were brought to the port on vessels. All the vessels were visited regularly during their stay in port to ensure that the requirements were observed.

FOOD INSPECTION

The principal food imports during the year were from Australia and New Zealand and consisted of beef, mutton, lamb, offal, butter and cheese. From Canada and the United States of America, wheat, flour, maize, canned fish and fruit were imported and from European countries, fresh fruits, canned meats and vegetables. In addition to these direct imports, quantities of foodstuffs, transhipped at other ports in the British Isles, arrived by coastwise traffic.

Examination of imported food is carried out by the food inspector in the dockside warehouses and occasionally on board ship. If the food examined is found to be in good condition, the whole consignment is released for distribution, but if found to be diseased or unsound, the whole consignment is detained until a complete examination is carried out. Diseased and unsound articles of food are disposed of under the supervision of the food inspectors. When necessary, samples of foodstuffs are submitted for bacteriological examination.

Examination of imported meat is carried out in the transit sheds on the dock sides and at the local cold stores. The glandular examination of mutton and lamb carcasses over 42 lb. was continued.

Imported Foodstuffs. The quantities of various kinds of foodstuffs imported during the year are shown in the following table:

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Apples	1,450 ctns.	Lettuce	832 ctns.
Solid pack apples	600 ctns.	Mackerel in oil tinned	1,300 ctns.
Apples in water	750 ctns.	Maize	13,088 tons
Apple pulp	3 drums	Meat preserves tinned	795 ctns.
Artichokes	4,882 ctns.		4 pallets
Avocado pears	11,439 ctns.	Macaroni	6,165 ctns.
Asparagus spears tinned	500 ctns.		690 cases
Bilberries	1,100 ctns.	Macaroni (assorted)	990 cases
Butter	369,290 ctns.	Milk powder	3,899 bags
Buttermilk powder	4,669 bags.	Skimmed milk powder	9,998 bags
Carrots	17 ctns.	Milk tinned	150 ctns.
	1,571 bags	Napolitan pasta	250 ctns.
Cauliflower	880 cases	New potatoes tinned	5,000 ctns.
Celery	219 ctns.	Oranges	8,640 pkts.
	1,073 cases		1,676,216 ctns.
Chicken preserves tinned	100 ctns.		1,245,001 brace
Chipped potatoes tinned	1,000 ctns.		boxes
Cherries tinned	400 ctns.	Orange juice	1,804 ctns.
Cherries (red, tinned)	50 ctns.		6,394 barrels
Coffee (ground)	10 ctns.	Onions	3,000 bags
Coffee (clean)	20 bags	Olive oil	82 ctns.
Dried peas	1,400 bags	Potatoes	178,771 bags
Gilbert nuts unshelled	450 bags	Plums tinned	750 ctns.
Fruit preserves	300 ctns.	Pork shankers tinned	50 ctns.
Fruit juice	72 barrels	Raspberry pulp	147 barrels
Grapes	4,439 boxes	Roasted pimentoes	20 ctns.
	15,114 trays	Teabreak rusks	150 ctns.
Grapefruit	38 barrels	Tinned rusks	290 ctns.
	17,969 pkts.	Tomatoes tinned	180,595 ctns.
	1,404,436 ctns.	Tomato ketchup	50 ctns.
	303,433 brace	Tomato juice	925 cans
	boxes	Tomato puree tinned	1,050 ctns.
Green figs	15 ctns.	Vinegar	5 ctns.
Hams tinned	935 ctns.	Wheat	60,666 tons
Lard	200 ctns.	Wine	123 ctns.
Lemons	24,850 brace		1 cask
	boxes		3 drums
	40,070 ctns.		7 cases
	5,051 pkts.	Berbera wine	8 demi-johns
Lemon juice	240 barrels	Sparkling wine	80 ctns.

Overseas Meat. In addition to the foodstuffs already referred to, 10 vessels arrived with the following quantities of overseas meat:

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Frozen lamb	274/778 c/cases	Frozen lamb casings	19 cases
Frozen beef	195 c/cases	Frozen mutton	2,723 c/cases
	686 ctns.	Frozen sheep casings	3 casks
Frozen sundries	4,486 ctns.	Frozen veal	4 qrs.
Frozen pig	48 ctns.		30 sides
Frozen legs	115 c/cases	Frozen wethers	287 c/cases
Frozen beef cuts	124 ctns.	Frozen ewes	415 c/cases
Frozen offal	843 ctns.	Frozen flanks	215 ctns.
Frozen livers	400 ctns.		

The quantities of various kinds of foodstuffs withheld from human consumption during the year are shown below:

				Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Wheatmeal flour				—	—	100
Rice				—	8	102
Flour				—	18	34
Wheat				119	13	56
TOTAL ..				121	1	68

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1968, the Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962, and the Food and Drugs Act 1955 – twenty-six samples of imported food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The nature, country of origin, and the number of samples, are shown in the following table:

Description	Country of Origin	Number of Samples
Grapefruit	Haifa ..	2
Orange	Haifa ..	4
Celery	Israel ..	1
Lettuce	Israel ..	1
Carrots	Israel ..	1
Oranges	South Africa ..	4
Lemons	South Africa ..	1
Grapes	Spain ..	1
Mackerel in oil	Canada ..	1
Asparagus spears	Canada ..	1
Red cherries (tinned)	Italy ..	1
Tomatoes	Italy ..	2
Chipped potatoes (tinned)	Italy ..	1
Lemons	Israel ..	1
Oranges	Israel ..	2
New potatoes (tinned)	Italy ..	1
Evaporated milk (tinned)	Holland ..	1
		26

M.V. *Hochmeister* – arrived from Riga with a cargo of wheat. A leaking oil fuel supply pipe caused the contamination of approximately 116 tons of wheat.

The damaged wheat was discharged by tubs to road transport, and transported to a fodder and seed firm in Exeter where it was conditioned and used as pig food. The Chief Public Health Inspector of Exeter was notified and the conditioning of the damaged wheat took place under supervision.

Bacteriological Examinations. No samples of imported food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination.

MISCELLANY

Registration of Private Nursing Homes

Brookfield Nursing Home, 65 Llandennis Road, closed on the 5th September, 1968. Romilly Nursing Home was registered on the 25th November, 1968, for the care of the elderly and chronic sick. The Llandaff Diocesan Mother and Baby Home at 65 Cowbridge Road West, was registered on the 4th October, 1968.

At the end of the year 8 homes were registered providing 24 maternity beds and 148 beds for other cases.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

1968

The geographical position of the Meteorological Station, which is situated at Penylan, Cardiff, is latitude 51° 30' N., longitude 3° 10' W., and the height of the Station above mean sea level is 203 ft. Observations were made daily at 9 a.m. (G.M.T.). Summaries of the observations made during 1968 are given in the following tables:

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY

1968	Attached Thermometer (Mean)	Mean Barometric Pressure		Hygrometer		
		Uncorrected	Reduced to Mean Sea Level and Temp. 32°F.	Dry Bulb (Mean)	Wet Bulb (Mean)	Mean Relative Humidity
	°F.	Inches	Inches	°F.	°F.	%
January ..	42	29.854	30.131	41.7	40.0	86
February ..	37	29.682	29.946	35.0	33.8	87
March ..	44	29.812	30.094	43.2	40.2	84
April ..	47	29.778	30.068	45.5	42.6	78
May ..	51	29.810	30.110	50.8	47.6	77
June ..	60	29.824	30.148	58.8	55.6	80
July ..	60	29.989	30.316	60.4	56.3	77
August ..	61	29.865	30.014	60.1	56.6	80
September ..	58	29.694	30.010	57.0	54.8	86
October ..	56	29.815	30.130	54.8	53.5	92
November ..	46	29.753	30.040	44.0	42.7	90
December ..	40	29.664	29.935	38.7	37.6	91
	50	29.795	30.078	49.2	45.1	84

TEMPERATURE

1968	Absolute Maximum °F.	Absolute Minimum °F.	Mean of Maximum °F.	Mean of Minimum °F.	Mean Temperature °F.
January	54	23	47.1	37.5	42.3
February	47	28	41.1	32.4	36.7
March	67	29	51.8	37.9	44.8
April	67	29	55.3	39.5	47.4
May	75	37	58.9	44.4	51.6
June	79	46	65.3	52.8	59.5
July	83	48	69.6	54.0	61.8
August	81	49	68.4	55.3	61.8
September	75	46	64.3	52.5	58.4
October	65	42	59.5	51.2	55.3
November	60	28	49.9	41.1	45.5
December	53	25	47.0	35.3	41.1
	67	36	52.4	44.5	50.5

UNDERGROUND TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE

1968	Underground Temperature (Mean)		Bright Sunshine
	1 ft.	4 ft.	Total Duration
January	42.3	45.3	30.6
February	39.8	43.9	63.1
March	41.8	42.8	123.0
April	46.4	45.5	144.5
May	51.2	49.3	125.1
June	58.5	53.7	176.1
July	60.6	56.3	172.7
August	60.8	58.1	143.6
September	59.2	58.3	117.8
October	57.1	56.7	47.6
November	49.6	53.0	44.5
December	44.7	49.1	36.8
	51.0	51.0	1225.4*

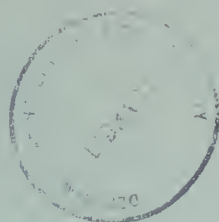
*A daily average average of 3.36 hours.

RAINFALL

1968	Total Inches	Difference from Average (79 years) Inches	Greatest Fall in 24 hours*		Number of Rain-days (0.01 inch or more)
			Amount Inches	Day	
January ..	4.50	+0.45	1.7	8th	20
February ..	2.02	—0.86	0.62	13th	10
March ..	2.39	—0.45	0.72	24th	13
April ..	2.73	+0.05	0.58	27th	16
May ..	3.77	+1.11	1.62	24th	16
June ..	5.67	+3.16	1.19	22nd	15
July ..	5.31	+2.16	2.16	10th	9
August ..	2.72	—1.34	0.73	16th	16
September ..	5.57	—2.19	1.2	1st	19
October ..	5.35	—0.77	1.08	27th	23
November ..	4.24	—0.13	1.0	26th	15
December ..	3.73	+0.80	0.95	24th	12
	51.00	+6.37	2.16 on 10th July		184

*24 hours ended 9.0 a.m. (G.M.T.) next day.

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EXTRACTS
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT
1968

REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

W. BATE, M.A., D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT FOR 1968

of W. BATE, M.A., D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

The form and pattern of this report of the work of the public health inspectors in the field of environmental health, as in previous years, is largely governed by external considerations. In some instances the form of tabular statements is dictated by the necessity to present them as statistical returns demanded by government departments. Much of the remaining information is a compromise between the need to preserve continuity in the records reproduced in previous years and the necessity to present information to members of the Health Committee, City Council and the general public. Some items are also included on the grounds that they are likely to be of interest to others working in the same field and to students of sociology and other related subjects. The work of the public health inspector is closely related to that of other officers of the City Council, who have co-operated in providing relevant information on those aspects of environmental health falling within the scope of their duties. The various matters covered in the following pages include:

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It is not possible to report the inauguration of any new service or the inception of any revolutionary scheme or survey in the work undertaken during the year. This is not surprising. For a number of years now, it has been a struggle to cope with routine daily work. This is due to a number of factors. The public health inspectors establishment has been below strength for at least five years and an active scheme of training to the maximum permitted by the Public Health Inspectors Education Board has only succeeded in offsetting further depletions by normal wastage. Concurrently, year by year, additional legislation has made successive demands on staff resources; the city boundaries have extended, without any corresponding staff increase. Against this background, it is impossible to contemplate embarking on any substantial piece of research, though the field of environmental health is not lacking in laudable subjects. Only by extra effort, increased efficiency and the introduction of non-qualified assistants has it been possible to preserve previous levels of activity in routine spheres of operation.

Nevertheless, some expansion of work has been achieved in the field of food hygiene inspections. Whilst this is pleasing, it must be admitted that much more needs to be done in this direction. On the debit side, the delays in implementing the slum clearance programme, due to planning and redevelopment considerations still persist. Unless these problems are surmounted, implementation of the Housing Bill, due to be enacted next year, will be extremely difficult. Indeed, at this range, full implementation will be impossible unless the staff is increased, or considerably re-allocated to the detriment of other work.

Complaints of nuisance from noise continue to increase in numbers. The complexity of the subject necessitates long, wearisome and repetitive investigations of complaints; one can visualise the work forming one of the most important facets of the duties of the public health inspector of the future.

Staff

The staff position has improved slightly. Two pupils, Mr. R. West and Mr. N. Gatehouse, qualified during the year and in September Mr. B. Williams and Mr. P. Davis were appointed as pupils.

One Public Health Inspector, Mrs. Hollyman, left on her husband's transfer to London. Mr. J. Moore returned from Llŵchwr Urban District Council, thus replacing Mrs. Hollyman and maintaining the number of vacancies at three.

Mr. Windsor Morgan, Technical Assistant, left to take up an appointment with the City Engineer and Surveyor and was replaced by Mr. V. Muldow from Civil Defence.

HOUSING

During the year 284 houses were demolished in confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order areas in Adamsdown and Splott. Thirty-four houses were also demolished which were subject to undertakings given by the Owners. Families rehoused by the Corporation arising from these demolitions amounted to 356, totalling 1,143 persons.

Individual Unfit Houses

During the year eight houses regarded as being unfit for human habitation were dealt with by individual action as shown in the table below:

Housing Act 1957	Houses	Displaced during the year	
		Persons	Families
Unfit houses made subject to demolition orders under Section 17	3	3	3
Unfit houses made subject to closing orders under Section 17	5	19	5
Closing orders determined under section 27	5	—	—

Demolition Orders

8, 9, 10 East Canal Wharf (previously recorded as undertakings to demolish).

Closing Orders

54 Bridgend Street;
29 Oakley Street;
43 Cranbrook Street;
18 Adamsdown Square;
7 Ethel Street.

Closing orders determined after repair

35 Albert Street;
44a Oakfield Street;
129 Woodville Road;
85 Stacey Road;
87 Stacey Road.

Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Order Areas

Plasnewydd (Areas 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) Compulsory Purchase Order 1968

A public local inquiry was held into this order on the 2nd July. The Secretary of State has not yet made known the result of the application for confirmation of the order.

Butetown (Areas 17, 18 and 19) Compulsory Purchase Order 1968

A public local inquiry was held into this order on the 4th September. The Secretary of State has not yet made known the result of the application for confirmation of the order.

Splott (Areas 3, 4 and 5) Compulsory Purchase Order 1967

Following a public local inquiry the Secretary of State confirmed this order subject to the exclusion of Nos. 2-12 Menelaus Street from the order, and that No. 43 Menelaus Street be transferred from Part I (Clearance Areas) to Part II (land adjoining the clearance areas). Forty-five houses were found to have been 'well maintained' meriting payments under Section 60 of the Housing Act 1957.

Central (Areas 9 and 10) Clearance Areas

During the year the occupiers of 20 houses in David Street, previously declared by the Council to be clearance areas and subject to voluntary undertakings to demolish by the owners, have been re-housed into Council accommodation. The houses within the clearance areas have now been demolished and the site cleared.

Churchill Way Nos. 64-90

The remaining families in occupation of these houses, previously subject to demolition orders, were re-housed into Council accommodation during the year. The houses have now been demolished and the site cleared.

Lower Grangetown Proposed Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Order

An area of housing which includes 204 houses regarded as unfit for human habitation was represented to the Health Committee on the 22nd September, 1967. The Committee resolved, subject to the approval of the Finance and Estates Committee, that the Council declare the unfit houses to be clearance areas under Section 42 of the Housing Act 1957. The Estates Committee subsequently deferred consideration of the Health Committee resolution until the future land user of the areas be more clearly defined. The Finance Committee acted similarly pending the report of the City Treasurer and Controller on the financial implications. Subsequently the matter has been discussed at meetings of Chief Officers, the Public Works and Town Planning Committee, the Estates Committee, the Finance Committee, the Education Sites and Buildings Sub-Committee and the ward members have also been consulted. The matter at present (December) rests with the Joint Sub-Committee re Slum Clearance and Re-Development (Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of Committees) a further meeting of which has been convened for January, 1969.

Areas Inspected during the Year

Riverside Proposed Clearance Areas (Nos. 7-26)

The inspection of an area of housing in Riverside, which includes properties in Wellington Street, South Morgan Street, Picton Place, Albert Street, Leckwith Road and Atlas Road was completed during the year. Of the 256 houses inspected, 191 houses are considered to be unfit for human habitation. It is intended that the area shall be represented to the Health Committee as clearances areas in the early part of 1969.

Adamsdown and Roath District Study

The Public Works and Town Planning Committee on the 6th June requested that a survey of the condition of houses within the vicinity of the old Roath abattoir be made. A 25% sample survey of the 200 houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the abattoir was carried out which revealed the likely boundaries of a possible clearance area adjacent to the abattoir. Inspections of all houses within the area are continuing and a report will be submitted to the Health Committee on completion of the survey.

Displacements

During the year 226 families amounting to 661 persons were re-housed from Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Order areas.

Purchases of Houses by Agreement

At the request of the City Housing and Estates Manager 33 houses included in the Council's current slum clearance programme on offer for sale to the Corporation were inspected and classified as to fitness.

Housing Act 1957. Section 60

Well-Maintained House Payments

Applications in respect of 20 houses where payments had been directed to be made by the Minister of State were investigated. Payments in the sum of £2,026 have been approved.

Improvement of Dwellings Outside Improvement Areas

Section 19 of the Housing Act 1964 provides that the tenant of a dwelling lacking one or more amenities may make representation to the local authority with a view of the local authority exercising its powers to require the owner to improve the dwelling to a proper standard. These provisions under the Act have been virtually disregarded by Cardiff tenants, and it must be concluded that this section of the Act has so far failed in its intention.

During the period August, 1964 (when the Act became operative) to December, 1967, six representations were made. During this year one representation only has been received.

	Representation by tenant	Preliminary Notice	Undertaking	Improvement Notice	Works of improvement
172 Arabella Street	7.11.66	—	3. 3.67	—	—
32 Lincoln Street ..	3.11.66	2. 5.67	—	22. 6.67	Completed
117 Lisvane Street ..	22. 2.67	23. 8.67	2.11.67	—	Completed
112 Cyfarthfa Street	23. 1.67	23. 8.67	—	21.11.67	—
457 Cowbridge Road	19. 6.67	23. 8.67	—	15. 1.67	Work to be executed by Corporation
48 Cyfarthfa Street	17. 7.67	5. 4.68	22. 5.68	—	—
20 Arabella Street ..	22. 1.68	—	—	—	—

Council Housing Estates and Housing Applications

One inspector with a lady assistant is employed on this work. Their function is two-fold: to inspect council houses which are vacant and to investigate claims for re-housing or transfer on the grounds of ill health.

During the year the following visits were made:

Vacant houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	1,130
Number found verminous	..	..	..	..	..	15
Total number requiring treatment	..	..	..	..	..	51
Visits regarding transfers	..	..	..	..	..	753
Visits to council house applicants	..	..	..	..	..	262
Miscellaneous visits	..	..	..	..	..	62
Number of interviews at office	..	..	..	..	..	359

The number of houses falling vacant rose to the highest ever level of 1,130, an increase of 15.6% over the previous year's record. The number of houses on vacancy found verminous with bed bugs remained at 1.3% as in 1967. Similarly a further 3.2% were found to be in need of treatment for various other reasons. Disinfestation was carried out by spraying with suitable insecticides.

Visits to council house applicants and to council house tenants requesting transfers rose sharply, showing a total increase of 209, a rise of 25.9%.

Consideration was given during the year to 1,577 applications for re-housing (400 more than in 1967). Of these, 701 were requests for transfers, of which 393 were recommended.

The 876 applications for re-housing on medical grounds were dealt with as follows:

Recommended immediate re-housing	..	..	..	..	..	104
Awarded medical points	..	..	..	..	..	163
Transferred to the priority group	..	..	..	..	..	19
Given special priority on account of tuberculosis in the home (not otherwise dealt with)	..	..	..	..	..	1
No action taken	..	..	..	..	..	589

Of the 104 recommendations for immediate re-housing, 68 were in respect of old-age pensioners.

The medical conditions cited by applicants for priority for re-housing or transfer are broadly classified as follows:

Pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	42
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	3
Asthma, bronchitis and other chest complaints	..	..	..	..	..	396
Nervous complaints and mental illness	..	..	..	..	..	406
Heart conditions	..	..	..	..	..	222
Rheumatism and arthritic conditions	..	..	..	..	..	117
Skin conditions	..	..	..	..	..	9
Physically handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	89
Other illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	293

The comparison in the pattern of ailments remains as in 1967, nervous complaints and mental illness again accounting for the largest number of cases, with chest complaints taking a very close second place. Appreciable increases were shown in all conditions other than arthritic and skin conditions, and tuberculosis.

'Other illnesses' include those which could not accurately be placed in any other category. They consist of a wide variety of complaints, and occasionally conditions which are not primarily of medical concern.

House Repairs

The total number of notices served under all Acts was 654 preliminary notices and 304 statutory notices. The following summary gives principal details:

EXTERNAL

Roofs to be repaired or re-slatted	289
Gutters and rainwater pipes to be repaired, etc.	191
Walls and chimneys to be repointed/repaired	156
Yards, paths to be repaired or resurfaced	8
Soil pipes to be repaired/renewed	23
Drains to be cleared/repaired	71

INTERNAL

Dampness to be cured	314
Interior walls and ceilings to be repaired	274
Floors to be repaired	93
Staircases, etc. to be repaired	18
Fireplaces and flues to be repaired	22
Verminous/filthy premises to be cleaned	13

In addition to work carried out by notices, works of repair were carried out by the Corporation by agreement with the owner at four houses in the city, at a total cost of £735 5s. 0d., which will be recovered by instalments.

Legal Proceedings

The following tabulation of the outcome of legal proceedings to secure the abatement of nuisances illustrates the tendency of some owners to defer execution of works until summonses are issued, and then to complete the works prior to the court hearing:

Defendant No.	Offence	Fines	Costs	Total Penalties	Nuisance Order
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
7	Did fail to comply with a notice served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 days
*8	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
12	Do.	- - -	3 3 0	3 3 0	28 days
14	Do.	- - -	5 5 0	5 5 0	28 days
*16	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
17	Do.	- - -	- - -	- - -	Order authorising Corporation to abate the nuisance (owner untraced)
*18	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
*19	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
20a	Do.	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 days
*20b	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
*21	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
*22	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
*24	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
*25	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
31	Do.	- - -	5 0 0	5 0 0	21 days
*32	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
*42	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	
*44	Do.	- - -	Case withdrawn	- - -	

*Works completed prior to court hearing.

Local Land Charges Register

The table below sets out the comparative numbers of land registry searches made to the Corporation over the past five years. Each search requires investigation with special reference to the slum clearance programme. This is a steadily increasing burden to be shouldered by the staff which does not increase correspondingly. Not only the numbers of searches increase, but the work associated with each search expands, as agents, vendors and purchasers are becoming aware of the effects of the Council's clearance and redevelopment plans. This engenders protracted correspondence, which contributes to the general strain experienced by the department.

Year	..	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
		5,754	6,278	5,952	6,313	6,963

Corporation Mortgages

Houses which are subject to applications for mortgages from the Corporation are referred to the department for a report to the City Treasurer as to their suitability for loan. A table of the number of houses referred to and investigated by the department over the past five years is set out below:

Year	..	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
		1,799	1,425	1,808	1,127	1,047

Rent Act

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair was one less than 1967, again emphasising the lack of activity under this Act.

PART I.—APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

	1968	1967	1966	1965
1. Number of applications for certificates ..	2	3	3	4
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates ..	2	4	—	4
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ..	2	4	2	4
(b) in respect of all defects	—	—	—	—
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ..	—	1	1	—
5. Number of undertakings refused by local authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—	—	—	—
6. Number of certificates issued	2	2	2	—

PART II.—APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Application by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	4	1	5	8
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—	—	2	—
9. Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	—	—	—	—
10. Certificates cancelled by local authority ..	4	1	3	8

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Houses known to be in multiple occupation at end of 1967	..	..	422
Further houses found to be in multiple occupation in 1968	..	..	74
Houses found to be no longer in multiple occupation in 1968	..	..	179
Houses therefore known to be in multiple occupation at end of 1968	..	..	317

Of the 74 additional houses, 33 were in the Plasnewydd registration area, 8 were in the Riverside registration area, and 33 were in other districts. The houses were occupied by 117 families, and 281 single persons, a total of 612 individuals (8.27 persons per house).

A total of 1,521 inspections and re-visits were made during the year, and as a result of these visits, it was necessary to serve 127 preliminary notices. Details of these notices and progress made by the end of the year is set out below.

	Section 15 (additional facilities)	Section 16 (fire escapes)
(a) Preliminary Notices		
Number of notices served	65	62
1. Work completed as a result of preliminary notice	13	3
2. Not expired at 31st December, 1968	12	16
3. Found not to be in multiple occupation when re-visited	6	6
4. Partly complied with	1	—
5. Subsequent action taken under Cardiff Corporation Act	—	2
6. Undertakings given to vacate second floor	—	3
7. Statutory notices served	33	32
	65	62
(b) Statutory Notices		
Number of notices served	33	32
1. Fully complied with	13	3
2. Partly complied with	4	2
3. Work not started	11	3
4. Found not to be in multiple occupation on re-visit	2	1
5. Not expired 31st December, 1968	2	20
6. Being prepared	1	—
7. Subsequent action taken under Cardiff Corporation Act	—	1
8. Undertakings given to vacate second floor	—	2
	33	32

Items included in Preliminary Notices

Provision of ventilated food stores	..	..	..	160
Provision of improved ventilation	..	..	..	57
Provision of hot/cold water supplies	..	..	..	53
Provision of improved natural lighting	..	..	..	3
Provision of baths/showers	..	..	..	6
Provision of additional sinks	..	..	..	29
Provision of additional refuse bins	..	..	..	19
Provision of additional lighting points	..	..	..	37
Provision of additional wash hand basins	..	..	..	7

Provision of additional cookers	27
Provision of additional space heaters	1
Provision of fire escapes and/or smoke stopping arrangements	62

Only one house was found to be statutorily overcrowded and a notice of intention to issue a direction under Section 19 was served on the owner. Arrangements are in hand to re-house one of the families which will reduce the number of occupants to a suitable level.

In three other cases it was necessary to fix a maximum number of occupants to prevent potential overcrowding.

The attention of the district public health inspectors was drawn to any items of disrepair which existed and notices were served by them under the Public Health Acts where appropriate.

Throughout the year close co-operation has been maintained between this department and that of the Chief Fire Officer.

As in previous years, some resistance was met with regarding the provision of means of escape in case of fire, because of the expense involved. In 5 cases owners have given written undertakings to vacate the second floor of the premises thus avoiding the necessity for a fire escape.

Prosecutions

Legal proceedings were instituted in 11 cases, in respect of failure to comply with Section 16 (fire escape) notice. Of these, 5 were adjourned, *sine die*, because the required work was in progress and 3 were withdrawn prior to the hearing, as all works had been completed. Convictions were obtained in two cases, and fines totalling £20 (with 3 gns. costs) were imposed. One case was dismissed.

Three houses were found to be occupied in breach of Corporation Mortgages and referred to the Town Clerk for any action considered necessary.

AIR POLLUTION

Tables and graphs showing the observations on air pollution in the city are in the same form as in previous years, to facilitate comparison. Table I, showing deposited matter at three sites, shows a slight fall as was the case last year.

Measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide, taken at six stations are shown in Tables II and III with readings for previous years shown in Table III. Of the smoke readings, City Hall and Moorland Road show a slight increase, and the other four readings are slightly lower. In the case of SO₂ readings, there is a slight increase in all readings except Llanishen. At the City Hall, nearby construction work and re-roofing on the City Hall itself caused additional pollution. Construction work was also carried on near Curran Road. At Crofts Street an increase in heavy motor traffic from a nearby garage operating coaches would have the same effect. Table III shows the difference between summer and winter pollution, this difference is also shown in the graphs.

CO Measurement in Streets

During the year measurement of carbon monoxide from traffic was carried out on behalf of Warren Springs. Cardiff was one of six sites selected for this purpose. The results of this survey are in the process of being evaluated. Preliminary figures show that out of approximately 130,000 minutes' sampling during May and June there were 560 minutes of concentration over 10 ppm., 65 minutes over 30 ppm., and 27 minutes over 50 ppm.

Alkali Works

The number of processes in the city registered under the Alkali Act remains the same. A harmonious working relationship on matters of common interest continued with the Alkali inspectorate.

Notification of an Installation

Hot Water Boiler	Coal	Oil	Gas	Total	Total Capacity
0—100,000 ..	—	2	1	3	68,000 B.T.U.
100,001—1,000,000	—	2	—	2	1,550,000 B.T.U.
Economic ..	—	3	—	3	60,000 lbs./hr.
Cochrane ..	—	1	—	1	27,500 lbs./hr.
Package ..	—	1	—	1	1,750 lbs./hr.

Total notifications .. 10
Total prior approval .. 4

Routine observations, etc.: One inspector is employed solely on this work.

Visits to Industrial Premises	283
Visits to Commercial Premises	47
Visits to Domestic Premises	61
Visits re Prior Approval	4
Formal Observations	1,560
Complaints	81
Visits to Measuring Stations	906
TOTAL VISITS	2,942

Complaints

Burning of garden or other refuse on domestic premises is a common and time consuming complaint, but with the introduction of the Civic Amenities Act, there should be a reduction in the number of complaints of this type.

Other typical complaints are listed below:

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Nuisance</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
Garage	Smuts (waste oil) stove	Stove discarded
Woodmill	Smuts	Improved combustion
Dairy	Smoke (coal firing)	Improved stoking

New Legislation

The Clean Air (Measurement of Grit and Dust) Regulations 1968 came into force on the 1st May. They enable the local authority to require the making and recording of measurements of grit and dust from certain types of furnace. These measurements can then be compared to recommended levels of emission for the various types of plant concerned.

1961 – 1968

[illegible]

TABLE II
Average highest and lowest values of smoke and sulphur dioxide 1961 – 1968 (Jan. – Dec.)
 (microgrammes per cubic metre)

		Smoke							Sulphur Dioxide								
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
City Hall	... Average Highest value Lowest value	52 290 10	48 407 2	43 245 0	42 254 0	35 310 4	32 230 4	32 148 5	44 255 2	60 289 0	69 298 4	70 375 6	69 283 9	66 375 0	67 325 8	60 267 6	99 375 8
Curran Road	... Average Highest value Lowest value	92 621 0	89 720 4	84 456 0	83 452 0	54 412 0	44 339 0	47 268 3	46 343 3	70 301 0	85 536 6	87 404 3	63 432 0	79 449 0	74 598 0	56 310 0	81 251 0
Moorland Road	... Average Highest value Lowest value	79 418 10	73 536 0	64 508 0	56 400 0	54 484 0	32 216 0	36 255 0	43 387 3	91 401 14	93 375 12	109 529 0	96 636 0	87 644 0	72 271 0	92 377 0	94 783 0
Llanishen Reservoir	... Average Highest value Lowest value	38 202 0	33 220 0	31 202 0	27 201 0	21 168 0	19 138 1	16 94 1	15 172 1	37 204 0	19 198 0	32 292 0	47 203 0	42 365 0	46 186 6	37 136 0	36 100 0
Crofts Street	... Average Highest value Lowest value	— — —	96 438 14	76 381 1	82 512 4	65 440 0	54 298 4	55 295 5	53 271 6	— — —	97 373 4	96 579 0	102 466 16	97 389 8	82 361 9	88 324 14	95 296 21
Llanrumney Clinic	... Average Highest value Lowest value	— — —	39 289 1	42 193 0	41 219 0	32 222 0	30 248 1	30 165 1	28 174 1	— — —	57 343 0	72 314 7	59 237 0	49 271 0	53 404 0	50 230 0	53 210 0

TABLE III
Comparison of summer and winter averages: April, 1967 – March, 1968

	Summer Average: April–September						Winter Average: October–March						Annual Average					
	City Hall	Curran Road	Moorland Road	Llanishen Res.	Crofts Street	Llanrunney Clinic	City Hall	Curran Road	Moorland Road	Llanishen Res.	Crofts Street	Llanrunney Clinic	City Hall	Curran Road	Moorland Road	Llanishen Res.	Crofts Street	Llanrunney Clinic
SMOKE microgrammes/cubic metre	20	23	32	11	28	22	48	69	57	19	81	41	34	46	44.5	15	54.5	31.5
SULPHUR DIOXIDE microgrammes/cubic metre	42	35	68	31	65	43	89	91	108	38	114	61	65.5	63	88	34.5	89.5	52
DEPOSITED MATTER tons/sq. mi. ...	11	13	28	—	—	—	9	17	35	—	—	—	10	15	31.5	—	—	—

TABLE IV
MONTHLY AVERAGE - DEPOSITED MATTER

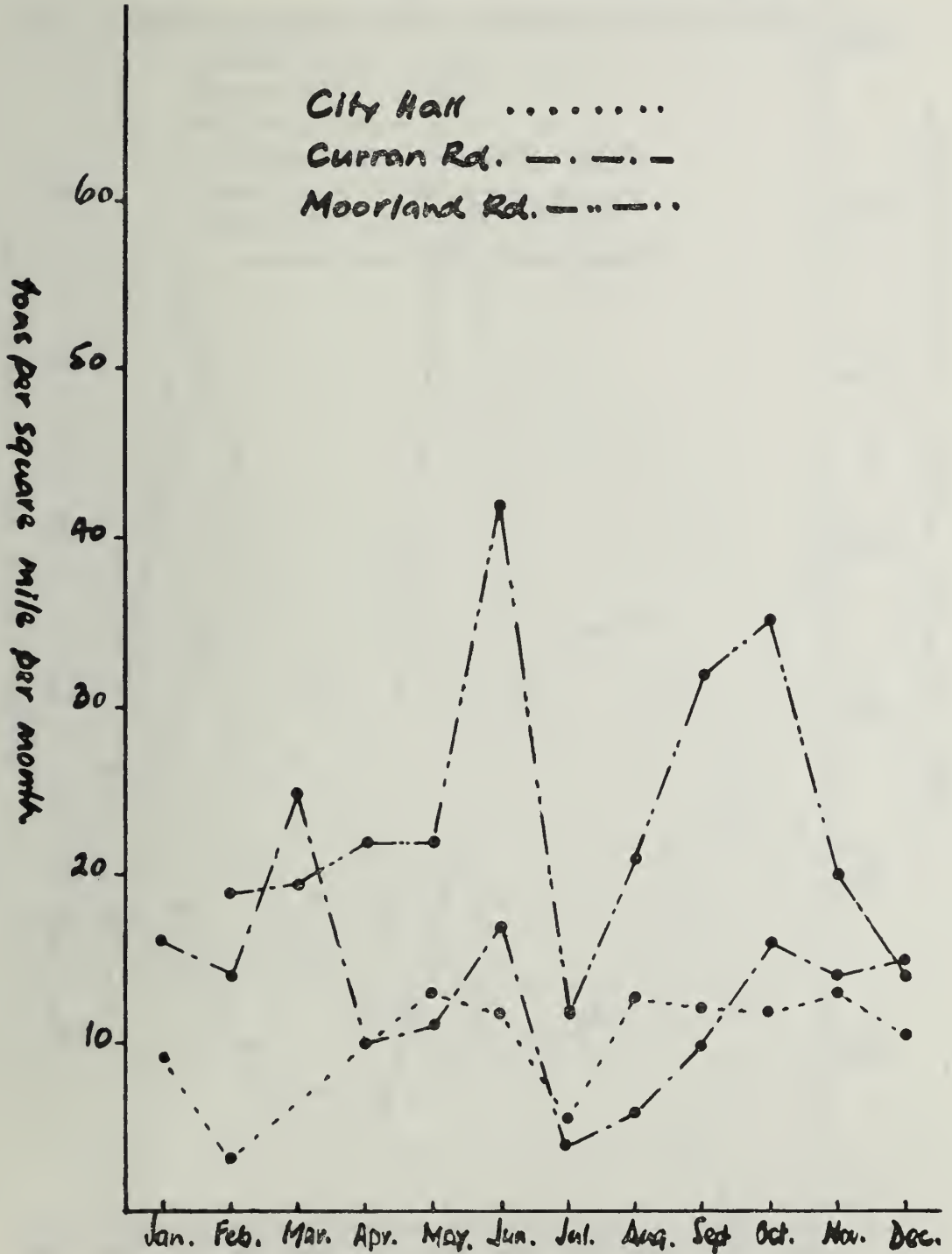


TABLE V
MONTHLY AVERAGE - INSOLUBLE DEPOSITED MATTER

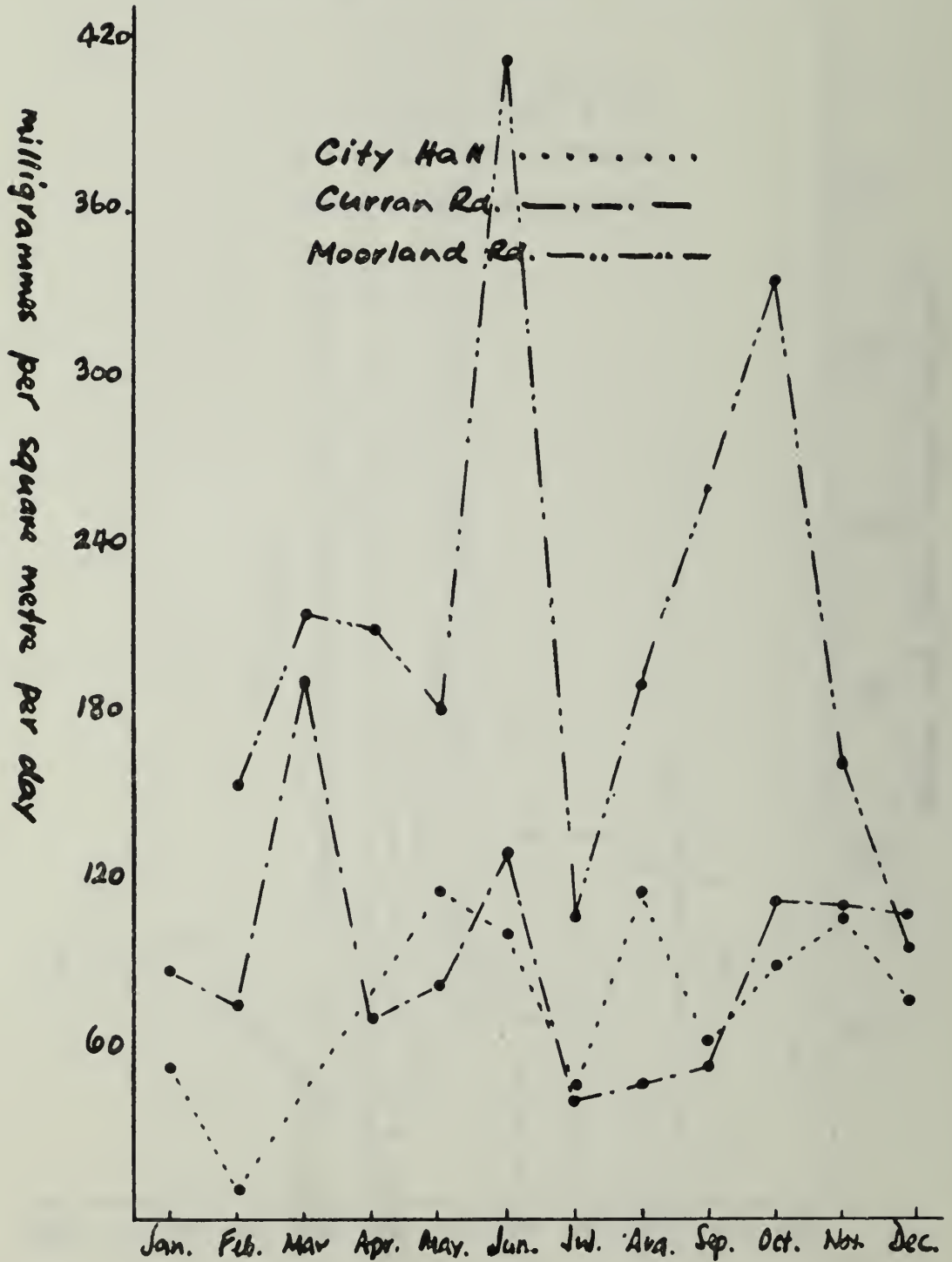


TABLE VI

MONTHLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION - SMOKE

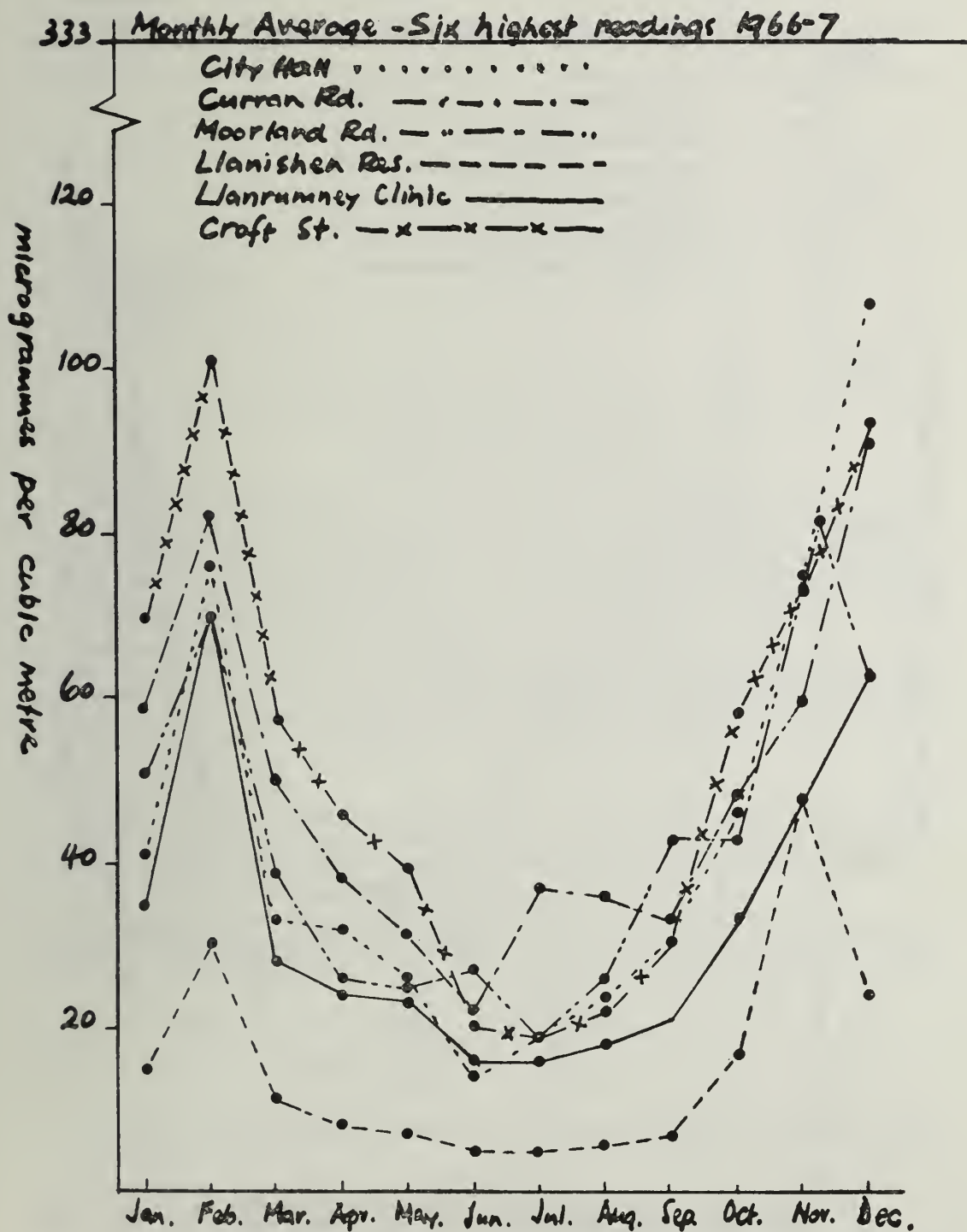
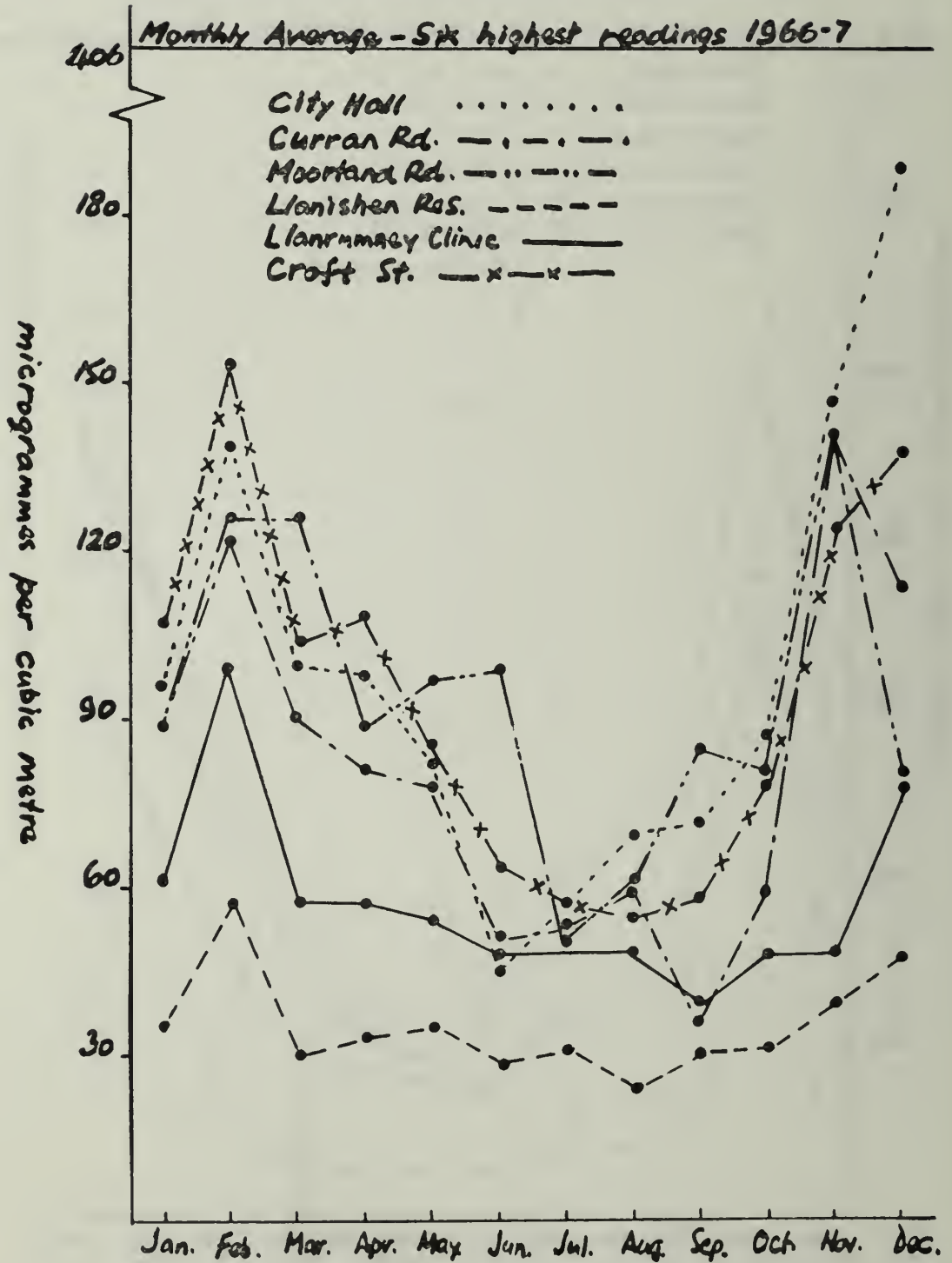


TABLE VII
MONTHLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION - SO_2



OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registration

The following table compares the number of registered premises with the totals for past years.

	No. of premises registered		No. of persons employed	No. of premises registered			
	during 1968	at 31.12.68		1964	1965	1966	1967
Offices	31	1,668	19,633	1,773	1,941	1,789	1,738
Shops	116	1,799	10,569	1,322	1,606	1,669	1,807
Wholesale premises	4	337	2,974	308	401	353	348
Catering establishments and canteens	5	267	2,799	227	239	250	265
Fuel storage depots	+	+	+	8	1	+	+
	156	4,071	35,975*	3,638	4,188	4,061	4,158

*16,070 males; 19,905 females.

+ Transferred to H.M. Factory Inspector.

It will be seen that although 156 new registrations were received during the year, there was a net decrease of 87 in the number of premises registered at the end of the year, compared with 1967. Two-hundred-and-forty-three premises ceased to come within the scope of the Act, many of them shops ceasing to employ an assistant. In a high proportion of cases, this was directly attributed to the imposition of selective employment tax and the high rate of other statutory payments.

Despite the fact that 156 new premises were registered during the year, under 5% of these were registered prior to a visit being made to the premises in the course of routine observations. Many of the premises were occupied by companies or persons who had previously occupied other premises in the city and should have been aware of their obligation to register new premises when they were brought into use.

Inspection of Premises

Routine inspection of premises has continued during the year, when 2,393 premises received a general inspection. In addition, 3,942 premises subject to notices served as a result of a general inspection, were re-visited to check the state of compliance with the Act.

In all, some 7,963 visits of all types were made.

As a result of inspections, it was necessary to serve 1,026 notices. In this connection it is interesting to compare the percentage of premises inspected where notices were served, compared with previous years:

1964	..	77%
1965	..	89%
1966	..	90%
1967	..	69%
1968	..	43%

As in 1967, contraventions were mainly of a 'maintenance' character, and are summarised in the table below:

Section	Contraventions						Number
4	Failure to keep premises clean	(a) rooms	..	..	..	..	109
		(b) common parts	..	..	..	..	6
5	Rooms overcrowded	..	..	..	..	..	3

Section	Contraventions	Number
6	Failure to maintain a reasonable temperature	22
	Appliances causing noxious fumes	3
	Failure to provide thermometers	84
7	Rooms not effectively ventilated	24
8	Failure to provide suitable and sufficient lighting	
	(a) rooms	6
	(b) common parts	1
	Failure to keep windows clean (a) rooms	1
	(b) common rooms	1
	Failure to maintain electrical apparatus	34
9	Failure to provide sufficient sanitary conveniences	5
and	Failure to keep sanitary conveniences clean	98
Sanitary	Failure to effectively light sanitary conveniences	86
Conveniences	Failure to effectively ventilate sanitary conveniences	22
Regulations	Failure to properly screen sanitary conveniences	3
	Failure to provide door fastenings	45
	Failure to mark conveniences 'male' or 'female'	65
	Failure to provide means of disposal of sanitary dressings	14
	Failure to protect conveniences from the weather	1
	Fittings and fixtures in need of repair or renewal	103
	Floors in need of repair	7
	Conveniences obstructed by stock or goods, etc.	10
10	Failure to provide sufficient washing facilities	1
and	Failure to keep washing facilities clean	29
Washing	Failure to effectively light washing facilities	4
Facilities	Failure to effectively ventilate washing facilities	1
Regulations	Failure to provide a supply of hot running water	98
	Failure to provide a supply of soap and towels	3
	Fixtures and fittings in need of repair or renewal	46
	Floors in need of repair	nil
	Facilities obstructed by stock, goods, etc.	11
12	Failure to provide accommodation for outdoor clothing	1
13	Failure to provide sufficient seats	4
15	Failure to provide facilities for eating meals	1
16	Failure to maintain floors and floor coverings in good repair	
	(a) rooms	144
	(b) common parts	5
	Failure to keep floors, etc. free of obstruction	3
	Failure to maintain staircases in good repair	17
	Failure to provide handrails	84
	Failure to fence openings in floors	nil
17	Failure to effectively fence machinery	26
24	Failure to provide a suitable first-aid box	469
50	Failure to display an abstract of the Act	515
49	Failure to register premises	204

Generally, the year has been uneventful, and the routine inspection of premises has proceeded at a consistent rate. It has now been established that with the present number of staff, general inspections will take place at approximately two year intervals.

Towards the end of the year, new regulations imposing safety requirements in respect of hoists and lifts were published and it is anticipated that a great deal of work will result from their introduction on 28th May, 1969. The inspection of lifts and hoists is a completely new field for the department and will entail a certain amount of specialist training for the members of the staff involved.

Exemptions

No further applications were received during the year and only one certificate (extended during 1967) was in force. This was in respect of section 9 (Sanitary conveniences).

Accidents

One-hundred-and-forty-five accidents were reported during the year, none of which was fatal. Ninety-five per cent of the accidents occurred in premises occupied by large organisations who have branches in all major towns. The absence of notifications from occupiers of smaller premises leads to the conclusion that either accidents do not occur on these premises or that employers are generally unaware of their obligations, despite the reference to this in the abstract of the Act on display in their premises.

Possibly a requirement to provide and maintain an accident book at all premises would provide an answer.

A detailed analysis of the location, cause and extent of the injuries sustained is set out in the following table.

Cardiff City. Accidents statutorily reported – 1968

Accidents	Class of Premises				
	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale shops and warehouses	Catering establishments and canteens	Total
1. No. of accidents reported	28	64	31	22	145
2. No. of accidents investigated	3	17	6	8	34
3. Action taken:					
(a) Prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Formal warning	—	3	—	—	3
(c) Informal advice	2	5	—	1	8
(d) None	26	56	31	21	134
4. Causation:					
(a) Machinery	1	7	1	1	10
(b) Transport	—	—	3	—	3
(c) Falls of persons	15	22	12	9	58
(d) Stepping on or striking against object/person	6	6	3	3	18
(e) Handling goods	2	9	5	3	19
(f) Struck by falling objects	2	15	5	2	24
(g) Fires and explosions	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1
(i) Use of hand tools	—	4	1	4	9
(j) Not otherwise specified	1	1	1	—	3
5. Injuries sustained:					
(a) Fractures and dislocations	6	11	7	4	28
(b) Sprains and strains	7	15	9	—	31
(c) Internal injury	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Open wounds/surface injury	2	22	6	9	39
(e) Bruising and crushing	9	13	6	6	34
(f) Foreign body in orifice	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Burns	1	—	—	1	2
(h) Multiple injuries	1	3	3	2	9
(i) Amputations	—	—	—	—	—
(j) Other injuries	2	—	—	—	2

In February it was found necessary to warn one occupier, a nationally known multiple store, of the consequences of failure to report accidents. The accidents, all of which occurred during 1967, had not been reported. On investigation of an accident notification received in 1968, these accidents came to the notice of the department. Enquiries showed that the failure to notify was due to a member of the staff ignoring company regulations and it was not thought necessary to institute legal proceedings.

Legal Proceedings

Legal proceedings were taken on only two occasions. In both cases it was alleged that the occupiers of the premises (a greetings card shop and a boutique) had failed to provide a supply of hot water. Neither of the defendants appeared, and the magistrate found both cases proved. Fines of £5 and £10 were imposed and 3 guineas costs were awarded in each case. The diminution of conditions warranting the institution of legal proceedings may have been influenced by the fact that the previous year eleven prosecutions were taken relating to twenty-seven offences.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

As was reported last year, less effort was directed to factory inspections during 1967. Accordingly, during 1968, it was considered appropriate to resume operations in this field within the limits imposed by the staffing situation.

1. Inspections for purposes as to health

PREMISES	Number on register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities ..	8	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	844	664	113	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	19	14	6	—
TOTAL	871	684	119	—

Total number of visits made to premises 783.

2. Cases in which defects were found

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	115	87	—	8	—
(c) Not separate sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	119	90	—	8	—

3. Outworkers

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 131(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
(1)						
Textile weaving	7	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	—	—	—	—	—

RODENT CONTROL 1968

Five rodent operatives are employed under the control of a rodent officer. During the year two additional men were engaged both for five months only, one left at his own request, the other was dismissed for persistently being absent or late for work.

Sewer Maintenance

From 28th March, 1968 to 6th July, 1968, 29 districts with 1,935 manholes in and around the city centre, also 27 districts with 1,707 manholes on the outskirts of the city were all treated with fluoracetamide.

Local Authority Premises

These include public works yards, stores, workshops, bus depots, schools, parks, baths and each of the refuse tips within the city. All have been treated during the year, in some cases as many as four times.

Maintenance Treatments for Business Premises

During the year the Corporation undertook to maintain treatment at various intervals for 374 business premises which include cafes, food stores, shops, warehouses, cinemas, bingo halls, clubs, offices, bakehouses, cold stores, a brewery, hotels, garages, the Central Market, engineering works, building sites, a farm, bus depots, refuse tips and cleansing depots. This is 10 fewer than last year, but an increase in contract value of £224 1s. 8d. Contracts ranged from £2 10s. 0d. to £65 0s. 0d. and the total income amounted to £4,185 15s. 0d. Single treatments for 399 business premises were also carried out for the sum of £941 5s. 0d. Thus the total income from business premises was £5,127 0s. 0d., an increase of £577 6s. 8d. compared with 1967.

There was a marked increase in the number of business premises infested with mice; in most cases Warfarin resistance was encountered. Of the 773 premises which were treated, 560 were infested by mice, 85 with rats, 88 rats and mice and 40 were free from rats or mice. The bodies of 2,226 mice and 43 rats were removed by the operators during and after treatments.

The poisons used were 10% of No. 5 Warfarin with a medium oatmeal base, alpha chloralose (which proved very successful for mice), and norbormide where a quick kill was necessary. Where serious resistance was met 10% arsenic mixed with medium oatmeal was found to be satisfactory.

Private Dwellings

A free service is given to domestic premises and during the year 2,356 complaints were received and investigated. In addition, 194 premises which were not reported were investigated, and dealt with where necessary, totalling 2,550 premises. This is a noticeable increase, 1,901 complaints being received in 1967 and 1,966 the previous year. In all 677 premises were dealt with for rats (mostly for rats which had been seen outside the premises and many for the same infestation), 1,085 for mice (550 more than in 1967), 10 for rats and mice.

In 126 instances treatment proved there was no infestation. In the case of the remaining 652 complaints, initial survey failed to establish the existence of any infestation, the complaints often having been due to a single rat having been seen in the vicinity. Other complaints often arose out of fear that a neglected piece of land nearby might become infested.

Eighty-one suspect drains (10 fewer than last year) were reported by the operatives, the majority proved defective after being tested.

Schools

During the year complaints were received from 64 schools, 52 for mice (mostly in school kitchens), 10 for rats, which were, with the exception of two, all outside school.

Pigeons

Sixty-nine birds were trapped and removed from the roof of Cardiff Royal Infirmary. £47 0s. 0d. was received for this service.

Analysis of Surface Infestations

The surface infestations traced during the year are analysed on the following tabulation prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The terms in the tabulation have the meanings assigned to them by that Ministry's form I.R.31.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	100,067	No record
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	13,421*	
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	812	
(ii) Mice	1,501	
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	374	
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	165	
(ii) Mice	1,008	

*Included in this figure are 9,511 food hygiene visits by public health inspectors.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Seventy-three complaints of excessive noise were made to the department, a considerable increase on last year. The difficulty in dealing with this type of complaint is the time that has to be taken to assess whether the noise is actually a nuisance under the terms of the Noise Abatement Act 1960. This is reflected by the fact that in order to investigate 73 complaints thoroughly it was necessary to make 1,058 visits, a high proportion of which were late at night.

No prosecutions were instituted but one statutory abatement notice was served. Most cases were dealt with by advice on methods to be employed to reduce noise levels and by seeking satisfactory compromises. The public generally is co-operative.

In particular there has been an increase in complaints of noisy music late at night from clubs.

The complaints dealt with by the department were found to be from the following sources:

Domestic

Noisy T.V.s, record players, musical instruments	..	2
Do-it-yourself activities	.. ..	2
Generally noisy neighbours (banging doors, shouting, etc.)	.. ..	3
Central heating system	.. ..	2

Commercial

Club activities	10
Compressors	3
Garage activities	4
Laundrette machinery	3
Skating rink	1
Ice cream chimes	1
Traffic noise	1
Extractor fan	2
Electrical hoist	1
Late shopping, noisy customers	1
Carpet cleaning machine	1

Industrial

Loading and unloading goods	2
Pneumatic drilling	3
Night baking machinery	4
Extractor fans	7
Heating system impeller fans	3
Woodworking machinery	3
Earth moving machinery	1
Compressors	3
Mortar mill machinery	2
Road works and building sites	2
General noisy machinery	6

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE**Complaints and Inspections**

4,092 complaints were received by the department during the year. In addition district inspectors received 1,076 complaints in the course of routine work.

The general district inspectorate made a total of 41,759 inspections and visits during the year.

Drains and Sewers

The sewage disposal system of the city has been reasonably satisfactory, although as in previous years there has been growth in both private and local authority building sectors.

The eastern area major sewerage scheme is virtually complete; the installation of the Pengam Moors pumping station machinery is in progress and whilst there has been some delay on the sea outfall, it is hoped that the whole scheme will be functioning by mid-summer 1969.

A scheme has been started to replace the comminuting and screening sections of the western district pumping station, Penarth Road.

The culverting of the Whitchurch and Pantbach brooks is continuing, the Gabalfa sections have been completed.

Some overloading of the surface water sewers occurred following unusually heavy July storms, resulting in flooding for a short period of the Waterloo Gardens area and some parts of the Trowbridge and Pentrebanne estates.

Routine repair and maintenance has been carried on, together with minor improvements to the existing sewers.

The district public health inspectors made 5,798 visits in connection with drainage. 84 drains were partially reconstructed and in 160 cases minor repairs were effected.

189 drains were cleared of blockages by occupiers or owners and 688 drains were cleared by the Corporation.

846 drain tests were carried out by means of colour, smoke and other means.

WATER SUPPLY

Water Purity

Cardiff Corporation Waterworks Department provides domestic water supplies to an extensive area which includes supplies to 85,345 dwelling houses with a population of 287,460 within the city boundary. All house supplies are piped direct from the water mains, there are no standpipes for communal domestic use.

Supply in the whole area has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity. In the routine sampling programme 872 bacteriological samples were taken of which 564 were from the distribution system and 308 from raw water sources at Llandegfedd, Cartref and Llwynon reservoirs. 510 chemical samples were also taken, 202 of these being from the distribution system and 308 from raw water at the treatment works. Many chemical samples were unsatisfactory in some respect, e.g. in the amount of iron or manganese present, but all were considered safe and suitable as drinking water.

In addition 275 bacteriological samples and 50 chemical samples were taken at random from households, restaurants and public houses by public health inspectors. A number of bacteriological samples were unsatisfactory in restaurants due to sampling error, and failure to achieve sterility of the taps.

Following a number of complaints of dirty water supplies a programme was commenced of cleaning the older cast-iron mains, which are up to 80 years old, by foam swabbing. Approximately 10,000 yards have been cleansed. Where repair works have been carried out chlorination dosages are increased temporarily until follow-up samples prove satisfactory.

Another scheme commenced in the year, to obviate atmospheric or animal pollution, was the roofing over of the last major open service reservoir in Cardiff at the Wenallt containing fifteen million gallons.

Fluoride Content

No regular analysis is made of the fluoride content but the City Analyst reported the fluoride content of the various supplies in 1965 to be as follows:

	<i>Fluoride content in parts per million</i>			
Llandegfedd treated water (Croft Street)	0.070
Cartref mixed filtered water	0.030
Llwynon mixed filtered water	0.030

The Health Committee again requested that fluoride be added to all water used in the city up to a maximum concentration of one part per million. This proposal was not approved 'on financial grounds'.

Plumbo Solvency

There is no apparent plumbo solvency problem. The raw water at Cartref and Llwynon reservoirs tends to be plumbo solvent but remedial action is taken by reducing the amount of organic matter by coagulation and filtration and raising the pH value by the addition of lime.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are seven local authority swimming baths and two privately owned pools in the city. Field tests for the chlorine content were carried out on 249 occasions and 355 samples were taken for bacteriological and chemical examination.

The filtration plant at a hydrotherapy pool designed for spastic children became unsatisfactory. It was established that body grease released by patients due to the high temperature (98.4°F.) of the water was clogging the diatomaceous earth filter candles. Another type of filter was installed and there has been no further trouble.

Complaints were received concerning excessive copper and visible suspended matter in a school swimming bath. Analysis of the matter showed it to be composed of diatomaceous earth, aluminium hydroxide, rust and flakes of black rubber material. This indicated breakdown of the filtration plant. A contributory cause of this was the large amount of suspended matter in the dead-end water main supplying the pool which was drawn into the filtration plant when the pool was filled. The chloronome was also found to be passing excessive chlorine into the water supply thus lowering the pH value and giving rise to attack on the copper strainer baskets with the resultant presence of copper in the pool water. The dead-end main has now been connected into an adjacent main and all the mains in the area have been thoroughly cleansed.

A description of each bath and the results of the samples are given in the following table:

Address	Description	Source of water used for filling	Method of Treatment	Frequency of water changing
Guildford Crescent (Mixed) (enclosed)	75' x 27' x 6' 60,000 gallons			
Male	60' x 22' x 6' (2' 9") 30,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Four-hourly circulation
Female	50' x 22' x 6' (2' 9")			
Empire Pool (Mixed) (enclosed)	165' x 60' x 16' (3') 636,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Four-hourly circulation
Llandaff Fields (Open-air, Mixed)	150' x 90' x 6' 10" (1' 8") 500,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Ten-hourly circulation
Sploft (Open-air, Mixed)	100' x 30' x 6' (2') 100,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Four-hourly chlorination
Howells School (Girls) (enclosed)	70' x 30' x 8' (2' 6") 65,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Eight-hourly circulation
Ely Paper Mills Factory (Open-air, Mixed)	80' x 25' x 6' (4') 62,500 gallons	Mains Water	Chlorinated by hand (Hypochlorites)	Emptied and refilled weekly
Glan-y-Nant School (enclosed)	64' x 22' x 8' 6" (3') 49,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Four-hourly circulation
Greenhill Special School (enclosed)	17' x 23' x 4' 6" (2' 6") 12,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and semi-automatic	Four-hourly circulation
Fitzalan Technical School (enclosed)	66' x 24' x 3' 3" (8' 6") 57,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Four-hourly circulation

Swimming Baths: Bacterial Examinations

BATH	No. of Samples	Coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	Faecal coli per 100 ml.
Guildford Crescent	234 1 1 1	0 1 1 16	0 1 1 16
Empire Pool	92 1 1	0 2 1	0 — —
Llandaff Fields	5 1	0 18+	0 18+
Splott Open-air	8	0	0
Howells School	1	0	0
Ely Paper Mills		Closed throughout 1968	
Glan-y-Nant	3	0	0
Greenhill Special School	2	0	0
Fitzalan Technical High School		New pool	

Refuse Disposal and Collection

Three refuse tips were in use at Hailey Park, Leckwith Moors and Llanedeyrn. No major rat infestation or insect trouble arose, because of routine control measures.

Modernisation of the refuse collection vehicle fleet continued by purchasing only the latest continuous loading compression vehicles in the replacement programme. Mechanical bulk storage and collection systems were extended to further communal properties, schools, institutions and recent housing developments.

Renewal of Household Dustbins

The Cleansing Superintendent reports that 576 notices were served under Section 75 of the Public Health Act 1936. This resulted in the provision of suitable dustbins or the replacement of defective dustbins. The standard of dustbin provision in Cardiff, however, leaves much to be desired. During protracted legal proceedings, substandard and defective dustbins remain in use for an unnecessary length of time, and no substantial improvement in standards of refuse storage can be anticipated until a rate-borne municipal dustbin provision scheme is introduced, as recommended by the report of the working party on refuse collection in 1967, and prior to this by the Health Committee of the Council.

Disposal of Abandoned Vehicles

Arrangements were made by the Cleansing Superintendent for 86 abandoned vehicles to be collected by Thompson Metals (Cwmcarn) Ltd., who are now under contract to the Council in compliance with the requirements of the Civic Amenities Act 1967. Messrs. Slag Reduction Co. Ltd., of Rover Way, Cardiff, also, without charge, accepted on behalf of the Council worn out cars delivered by their owners, thus providing an outlet for old

vehicles and reducing dumping. Facilities were also made available for the acceptance of bulky items of refuse, without charge, under the Civic Amenities Act 1967, from Cardiff residents, at the main district cleansing depots at Waungron Road, Wedal Road, Trade Street and Colchester Avenue. The public was informed of these new services by repeated advertisements in the local newspapers.

Infectious Diseases – Epidemiological Enquiries

A full report on the incidence of infectious diseases appears on page 8 in the section 'Notifiable Diseases'. Where necessary, investigations, sampling for bacteriological and chemical examination and associated enquiries are carried out by a specialist public health inspector.

Visits made in connection with infectious diseases were as follows:

Food poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Smallpox contacts (surveillance from infected areas abroad)	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Children's – Welfare Homes (scarlet fever, whooping cough, gastro-enteritis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Salmonella organisms (re routine sampling)	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paratyphoid	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

Verminous Premises, etc.

Verminous premises:

Total visits and inspections	664
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Disinfestation treatments:

Local authority property	230
Other property	91

Apart from the more common complaints (bugs, fleas, cockroaches, ants, etc.) there were a number of unusual infestations. They included:

Insects in Packages of Imported Babies' Napkins

A report was received from a wholesaler that he had received complaints from retail customers regarding insects found in polythene packed bundles of babies' napkins. Stocks were examined and a considerable number of dead beetles and larvae discovered. These were identified as *Dermestes maculatus* ('bacon beetles') – and *Oryzaephilus surinamensis* ('saw toothed grain beetle').

It seemed likely that the bundles had been invaded in transit by sea from the country of manufacture (Pakistan) and the wholesalers were given appropriate advice.

'Drug Store' Beetles in Food Stores

A major infestation was discovered in the pantry at a welfare home in the city. The insects had been thought by the warden to be from a tree adjoining the pantry window but were in fact *Stegobium paniceum* ('drug store' or 'biscuit beetles') which had infested old stocks of lentils and other cereals. The infestation had spread to stocks of other foods and it was necessary to destroy a considerable quantity of affected foods before carrying out disinfestation measures.

Care of the Aged, etc.

In addition to the visits made by district public health inspectors in the course of their duties one of the specialist inspectors has a particular responsibility for liaising with other interested officers – medical officers, geriatric liaison health visitors, welfare officers, social workers and voluntary organisations. Many elderly people are found to be living in conditions ranging from poor to appalling. There is a tendency, particularly with those who live alone, to accumulate vast quantities of newspapers, bottles, rags and other rubbish which, apart from being offensive, prevents routine cleaning or redecoration and constitutes a hazard to health, including, often, a grave fire risk.

In these circumstances arrangements are made for the premises to be cleared – a process usually made difficult by the unwillingness of the occupier to part with the ‘treasures of a lifetime’. The rooms are cleaned and often with the co-operation of voluntary organisations, some redecorating is carried out. Thirteen premises were found in which insanitary conditions existed and a total of 67 visits made in connection with the care of elderly people.

CARAVANS

Licensed Sites

There are now three authorised sites within the city. Two of these are private residential sites and the third is a holiday site owned by the Corporation. One of the two private residential sites is a site for a single caravan provided with all facilities and used by an agricultural worker. The other, the Cambrian Trailer Park, accommodates 135 caravans and is well run and laid out.

The Corporation holiday site in Pontcanna Fields was used during the season by 1,486 caravans totalling 4,550 caravan nights. This was almost double the figures for 1967 and is due to the site being used by several caravan rallies, one of which was attended by 250 caravans. To cope with these large influxes, the changing rooms were made available to the visitors, in addition to the normal site facilities and proved adequate to meet their needs.

131 visits were made to all the sites, all were found satisfactory, on each occasion.

Unlicensed Sites

There are still about 40 gypsy families in the city and the year has seen no change in the usual time wasting round of evictions from one piece of Corporation open ground after another. Two new sites were invaded: the Crystals, a cleared prefabricated house site, and the other a newly demolished clearance area near the city centre. Both have been protected subsequently by banks to prevent further access.

Gypsies and their caravans were moved on less than 14 times during the year. Several occupiers of private land were required to move caravans. In one case where a large number of gypsies had moved on to the ground and had not been evicted by the year end, legal proceedings are pending.

In the case of one large private site, planning permission was granted for five years and the owner appealed to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for an extended period. The decision had not yet been given; no license application has been submitted although the site is occupied by 30 caravans. Legal proceedings have been suspended until the result of the inquiry is known.

Lodging Houses

Nine applications were received from keepers of seamen's lodging houses for renewal of their annual licences, and two new licences were issued. Frequent inspections were made to ensure that the high standards were maintained.

Keeping of Animals and Pet Shops

Eleven applications were received during the year. In each case an inspection was made and all the applications were approved.

Knackers Yard and Offensive Trades

There is one knackers yard in the city subject to an annual licence. One offensive trade is carried out at premises carrying on the business of tripe boilers. Thirteen visits during the year were made and the premises were found to be satisfactory on each occasion.

Pharmacy and Poisons

Licences were renewed in respect of 94 premises and 5 licences were issued to new premises.

Hairdressers

Five applications for registration under the Cardiff Corporation Act 1961, were received during the year. 298 premises are now registered and regular inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the By-laws were complied with.

Rag Flock and other Filling Material Regulations 1961-5

Samples of cotton felt and washed flock were submitted for examination. The samples were found to conform to the standard prescribed.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1926

Number of samples submitted for analysis	RESULTS OF EXAMINATION		
	Analysis		Other irregularities
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Fertilisers 3	3	—	—
Feeding stuffs 28	23	5	—

Two of the unsatisfactory samples of feeding stuffs contained oil slightly in excess of the limit of variation of composition permitted by the regulations. The excess was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

A further two samples of feeding stuff showed slightly excessive fibre content. The manufacturer amended the statutory declaration increasing the declared amount of fibre, whilst compounding the product to the same formula.

One sample of feeding stuff contained excessive amounts of protein and fibre. The excessive protein was not to the customers' prejudice. The fibre excess was referred to the manufacturer, who adjusted the formulation of the product.

Public Conveniences

During March, in addition to routine inspection, a special survey was made of the 57 public conveniences in the city, and a report was made to the Health Committee.

The conveniences were graded in the following manner, 4 were well equipped and of a superior standard, 15 were barely satisfactory, 30 were below standard and 8 were classed as poor and unsatisfactory.

Recommendations were made that 7 be demolished and rebuilt, 27 required major improvements, 18 required normal repairs and some improvement and only 5 required little or no attention.

Taking financial considerations in mind and changed circumstances since the majority of conveniences were built it was further recommended that only 37 should be perpetuated.

It is hoped that provision will be made in the 1969/1970 estimates to improve conditions generally.

340 inspections were made during the year, including the survey and 43 references were made concerning defects.

Places of Public Entertainment

Visits cinemas, theatres	..	..	..	..	..	17
Visits outdoor entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	2
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11
Notices served, reference made	..	..	..	..	..	8

Health Education

The department's programme of health education was carried out with lectures to student health visitors, student midwives, National Trade Development Association course for licensed victuallers, young wives' clubs, old-age pensioners, domestic science courses at schools, school meals service personnel, youth clubs, industrial workers.

NEW LEGISLATION

Health Services and Public Health Act 1968

This Act deals mainly with the personal health services but introduces some changes in environmental health law, notably notifiable diseases are redefined, powers of J.P's in respect of examination of persons believed to be carriers of notifiable disease, amendment of some sections of the Nurseries and Childminders Regulation Act 1948 and the extension of public health and food and drugs legislation to hover vehicles.

The Imported Food Regulations 1968

These regulations were made to cope with the increasing import of food in sealed containers and clarify the position concerning official certificates of origin, powers and duties of examination by authorised officers of local authorities and Customs and Excise Officers.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations 1968

These regulations, made under the Offices, Shops and Railways Act 1963, come into operation on the 28th May, 1969. They impose requirements as to the construction, maintenance and examination of hoists and lifts in all premises to which the Act applies.

Trade Description Act 1968

This Act aims to protect purchasers at all levels from misleading descriptions and misrepresentation of goods and services. In this aim it follows the recommendation of the Molony Committee of 1962, and replaces the Merchandise Works Acts. It extends the previous law for the control of trade descriptions and advertisements and gives the Board of Trade wide powers to make Orders. The new Act will apply to articles of food and this aspect of it will be administered by the public health inspectorate.

Clean Air Act 1968

This Act applies the control of the emission of grit and dust to a wider range of furnaces and gives the Minister power to make regulations prescribing limits for grit and dust emissions.

The control of chimney heights is extended and will include cases where existing furnaces are altered, increased or converted. Alkali works are now exempted from the provisions of the Clean Air Acts. New power is given to the Minister to require local authorities to prepare and carry out programmes for smoke control areas.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1968

Part I extends the protection against eviction and harassment enjoyed by tenants of houses to caravan dwellers.

Part II, not yet in force, requires certain local authorities to provide sites for gypsies. The Minister of Housing and Local Government is given power to require the provision of sites. Where adequate site provision has been made, local authorities are given greater powers to deal with unauthorised camping.

FOOD AND DRUGS CONTROL

Food Inspection

Inspection and condemnation of food at the shops and warehouses, etc. in the area is carried out by each district public health inspector. A total of 877 visits was made for this purpose during the year and the approximate weight of diseased or unsound food surrendered as unfit for human consumption was 22 tons 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 stone 3 lbs.

Food inspection and sampling:

Condemnation visits	..	..	..	..	877
Routine visits including sampling	..	..	..	..	4,904
					<hr/>
					5,781
					<hr/>

Poultry inspection:

- (1) Number of poultry processing premises within the district 2
- (2) Number of visits to these premises 60
- (3) Total number of birds processed during the year 8,000
- (4) Types of birds processed – e.g. turkeys, ducks, hens, broilers, capons, etc. Hens and roasters
- (5) Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption Less than 1 %
- (6) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption 1,370 lbs. (This includes poultry at wholesale cold store depot.)
- (7) Comments on poultry processing and inspection Both premises are small, non-mechanised Kosher premises.

Food Hygiene

15,292 visits were made to food premises during the year for purposes of food hygiene, food inspection and sampling. There are 3,433 food premises on the register so that arithmetically 4.45 visits per premises have been made, an improvement on last year.

9,511 food hygiene inspections were made giving an average of 2.77 visits per premises, higher than last year (2.2) but still too low. One wonders how many years will pass before it is possible to expand this work to a reasonably acceptable level.

	Number of premises	Number of premises complying with Reg. 16 (wash-hand basins)	Number of premises to which S19 apply (sinks)	Number of premises complying with S19	Number of food hygiene inspections
Cafes, etc.	181	178	181	181	974
School Canteens	104	103	104	104	240
Other canteens	123	123	123	123	202
Clubs, hotels	301	298	301	301	372
Butchers, meat preparing premises	218	215	218	217	770
Bakehouses	34	34	34	33	179
Confectioners (sugar and flour)	305	303	287	285	594
Fried fish shops	68	68	68	68	251
Wet fish shops	39	38	39	39	114
General shops	835	830	799	788	2,828
Wholesale depots	97	93	86	86	381
Ice cream premises	532	531	504	502	1,224
Markets	3	3	3	3	219
Dairies and milk shops . . .	372	371	369	366	378
Vehicles and stalls	149	68	20	20	397
Other food premises	72	70	66	63	388
TOTAL	3,433	3,324	3,202	3,179	9,511

934 written and verbal notices were served on occupiers of food premises for contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Details of the action necessary to remedy contraventions which were notified in writing are as follows.

Food to be protected from dust, flies, etc.	124
Food to be protected from customers, etc.	159
Food to be protected from risk of contamination by animals	42
Clean overalls to be provided	49
Smoking to be discontinued	97
Sanitary conditions to be modified, cleansed, repaired . .	125
Wash hand notices to be provided	103
Provision of water supply (cold)	2
Provision of wash hand basins	62
Provision of hot water for wash hand basins	62
Provision of soap, towel, nail brush, etc.	136
Provision of sinks for food or equipment	34
Provision of hot water for sinks	34
Provision of first aid equipment	80
Provision of clothing accommodation	49

Lighting of food rooms to be improved	3
Ventilation of food rooms to be improved	20
Food rooms to be cleaned/repaired	231
Refuse to be removed	103
Cold storage for special foods	10
Hot storage for special foods	1

Legal Proceedings

During the year no proceedings were instituted.

Bacteriology of Foodstuffs, etc. – Salmonella Organisms

The investigation of sources of salmonellae and their association with the incidence of salmonellosis in humans has continued. Regular sampling with Moore's swabs were taken from the Cardiff Abattoir and a knackers yard. The Roath Abattoir closed down in 1968, so the examination of swabs from the drains there, which has been continuous for a number of years, came to an end. To check the extent that salmonella organisms of animal origin reached butchers' premises, control swabs were taken regularly from the two main drainage outflows from the Central Market. The results of these samples are tabulated on page 9.

1968 – Salmonella Organisms recovered from Drain Swabs

SAMPLED FROM	SALMONELLA SEROTYPES ISOLATED FROM POSITIVE SWABS														
	Negative	Positive	Typhimurium	Dublin	Brandenburg	Seftenberg	Enteritidis var jena	Livingstone	Bredeney	Kiambu	Infantis	Panama	Indiana	Heidelberg	Untyped
Public Abattoir (New)															
Manure bay	22	14	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1
Main Drain	4	14	1	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vehicle washing area ..	14	21	2	12	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Central Market															
Manhole (Church side)	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Manhole (Library Side)	14	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Knackers Yard	9	25	5	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
TOTALS	77	81	10	41	2	1	6	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	7

Milk Bacteriology

Heat-treated Milk

Heat treatment of milk is still carried out at five processing plants in the city; pasteurisation by the H.T.S.T. method at three plants, the holder process at one plant and the ultra-heat treatment at one plant.

Samples of raw and heat-treated milks were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory. Samples were collected at the milk processing plants, wholesale and retail dairies, and milk vending machines, etc. Details of the number and designations of the various samples and laboratory reports are tabulated under the appropriate tables on pages 125-6. 733 heat-treated milks were submitted to the statutory tests. Of the 582 samples submitted to the phosphatase test for effective pasteurisation, 574 were reported as satisfying the test. In each of the cases of failure, investigations were carried out at the plant and advice given; further samples were satisfactory. All 36 samples of sterilised milk were reported as satisfying the turbidity test and therefore satisfactorily processed. 67 samples out of the total of 582 samples of pasteurised milk submitted to the methylene blue reduction test (for hygiene and keeping quality) were reported as unsatisfactory. Six of these failures were from milk vending machines. All except two of the 87 samples of milk treated by the ultra-heat treatment process satisfied the colony count test.

Samples taken from Milk Vending Machines

Milk Designation	Total number of milks submitted for examination	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	57	51	6	57	—

Milk submitted for Laboratory Examination during 1968
Heat-treated Milk

Designation	Total number of milks submitted for examination	Phosphatase test		Methylene blue test		Turbidity test		Colony count	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	395	388	7	355	40*	—	—	—	—
Homogenised Pasteurised ..	30	30	—	26	4	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands Pasteurised ..	157	156	1	134	23	—	—	—	—
Ultra heat treated	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	2
Sterilised	64	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—

*These figures include six samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene blue test collected from vending machines and tabulated in detail under the table 'Samples taken from milk vending machines'.

Raw Milk

Milk designation and specific description	Methylene blue test			Brucella abortus				Biological examination		
	No. of samples submitted for examina-	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Ring test		Culture test		Tubercle Bacilli		Brucella abortus
Untreated	23	18	5	Positive 1	Negative 22	Positive 1	Negative 22	Positive —	Negative 22*	Positive 1
Channel Islands Untreated	13	10	3	5	8	1	13	—	11*	1
										12

*Premature death of guinea pig. (Untreated 1) (Channel Islands untreated 2).

Positive culture tests were reported in respect of samples of untreated and Channel Islands untreated milk sold by a retailer in the city. Both samples were from the same producer-retailer. The farmer's veterinary adviser and the divisional veterinary officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were notified. The Medical Officer of Health of the adjoining rural district in whose area the firm was situated served the necessary notices restraining the sale of milk unless rendered safe by heat treatment. The milk was subjected to further pasteurisation as an interim measure. After veterinary investigation of the herd the infected animals were culled. Following a series of further samples which were free from brucella abortus, the restriction order was lifted. In all cases where the methylene blue tests were unsatisfactory, follow-up samples were taken and these complied with the statutory test.

All samples submitted for examination for the presence of antibiotics or other inhibitory substances were free from those substances.

Thanks are extended to Dr. R. W. S. Harvey, B.Sc., M.D., F.C.PATH., Deputy Director Public Health Laboratory and staff for their ready co-operation.

Ice-cream and Ice-cream Premises

There are eight firms registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, three producing hot mix and five using a complete cold mix powder. The number of retailers registered for the sale of ice-cream is 532.

During the year 1,224 visits were made to premises at which ice-cream was manufactured or sold. 194 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, details of which are given in the table following. The unsatisfactory samples were found to be due mainly to poor sterilisation techniques or handling of equipment by retailers. Advice was given and follow-up samples were satisfactory.

Total number of samples submitted for examination	Samples from local manufacturers		Samples from national concerns	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	Hot mix	Cold mix		Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
194	35	2	157	154	15	14	11

Consumer Complaints of Food Abnormalities

The number of complaints about articles of food was virtually the same as in 1967. During 1968 some 101 items were investigated following reference by members of the public. The following will serve to indicate the nature of the complaints and the scope of investigations undertaken.

<i>Product</i>	<i>Number of Complaints</i>
Milk	9
Butter	2
Cheese	2
Bread	13
Canned meat	7
Cooked meat	6
Fresh meat	5
Meat pies and pasties	8
Fish	3
Fruit	2
Flour and flour confectionery	20
Sugar confectionery and chocolate	2
Soft drinks	3
Other food	16
Poultry	3
	<hr/> 101 <hr/>

Milk and Milk Bottles

Nine complaints were received during the year of alleged foreign bodies in milk or of dirty milk bottles. Warnings were given in every case after consideration of the facts by the Health Committee. One prosecution was undertaken for failing to ensure the cleanliness of a milk bottle and a fine of £15 0s. 0d. was imposed and £5 5s. 0d. costs awarded against the dairyman.

A snail, a wood louse and cement were among the articles found in milk and in one case processed milk had an abnormal smell, absorbed from the fodder fed to the cows.

Meat Pies and Pasties

Eight complaints in respect of these products were investigated. Two pies showed evidence of mould in varying stages of development. Amongst the foreign bodies contained in the other pies were a matchstick, a nail and a piece of metal. Legal proceedings were instituted in one instance where mould was found; a fine of £10 0s. 0d. was imposed and £2 2s. 0d. costs granted. Warnings were given in respect of all the other complaints.

Flour and Flour Confectionery

A total of twenty complaints were received and investigated during the year. Mould due to improper handling and stock control accounted for eight of the complaints in respect of flour confectionery. Amongst the other reasons for complaint was the finding of a nail, tin foil and mineral oil in cakes. A flour moth in a bag of flour resulted in disinfestation at the mill and an excess of calcium acid phosphate in self-raising flour led to the withdrawal of stocks.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of a finding of mould in a fruit pie. A fine of £10 0s. 0d. was imposed and £2 2s. 0d. costs were granted.

Premises and methods of manufacture and handling were investigated and advice given as necessary. All complaints were considered by the Public Health Committee and warnings given as directed.

Bread

The number of complaints received regarding this basic article of diet would appear to be continuing at approximately the same level as in previous years. Some thirteen complaints were recorded during 1968. Mould accounted for six cases; mineral oil and a piece of wood were amongst the other causes for complaint. The premises and production methods were inspected during the investigation of the complaints. Advice and warnings were given as found necessary.

Chocolate

The presence of a grub of the cocoa moth in chocolate was confirmed in one instance. In most cases, stock rotation at wholesale and retail premises appears to be well organised but at least one instance of larvae in chocolate is encountered each year.

Canned Salmon alleged to contain Glass

Once more a mistaken complaint was received of 'glass' in tinned salmon. The 'glass' was, as usual, natural crystals of magnesium ammonium phosphate. Thus, no action was necessary.

Legal Proceedings

Three prosecutions were taken against three firms in respect of the following offences:

Defendant No.	Offence	Fines	Costs	Total Penalties
		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
27	Did fail to thoroughly cleanse milk bottle contrary to Regulation 27(1) of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959	15	5 5 0	20 5 0
29	Did sell a raspberry pie, contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955	10	2 2 0	12 2 0
30	Did sell a pork pie, contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955	10	2 2 0	12 2 0

Merchandise Marks Acts 1887-1953

During the year discussions took place with local packers regarding the description of their products appearing on the labels – advice and approval was given as necessary. Application of a misdescription as to country of origin of rabbits displayed for sale at retail premises was rectified and a warning given.

Food and Drugs Sampling

To avoid duplication, this subject is dealt with by means of a report produced jointly by the Chief Public Health Inspector and the City Analyst, who is public analyst for the city. This is to be found in the following pages.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

JOINT REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST AND THE CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

A total of 1,122 samples were submitted by the City of Cardiff under this Act during 1968. They comprised 438 milks, 665 foods and 19 drugs, of which 94 (or 8.4%) were reported as unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples consisted of 39 milks and 55 foods.

The following table lists the samples analysed, those reported as unsatisfactory being indicated by the numbers in brackets:

Nature of sample	Number examined	Nature of sample	Number examined
Milk		Table jelly products	25
Ordinary	387 (35)	Tea	7
Channel Islands	51 (4)	Tomato sauce and ketchup ..	3
Foods		Vinegar and non-brewed condiment	5
Beverage powders	1	Miscellaneous	21
Butter and margarine	35	Canned	
Cheese, cheese spreads and dressings	7	Beer	5
Cream, yoghurts and skimmed milk	23	Cream and milk	15
Dehydrated vegetables	3	Fish	1
Dessert powders	10	Fruit	10
Dried fruit	12 (2)	Meat products	53 (4)
Dried soups	11	Pie filling	5
Edible cake decorations	7 (7)	Preserves	2
Edible oils and fats	16	Pudding	3
Food colourings and flavouring ..	5	Sauces	10 (2)
Flour and flour products	32 (4)	Sauerkraut	1
Ice cream	7	Soft drinks	18
Infant foods	2	Soup	15 (2)
Matzos products	7 (1)	Spaghetti	1
Meat and fish pastes	17	Tomato products	10
Meat and vegetable pies	17 (7)	Vegetables	16
Meat pies	17 (4)	Drugs and Medicinal Preparations	
Preserves	43 (7)	Analgesic tablets	2
Salad cream, mayonnaise and dressing	7	Bicarbonate of soda BP	2
Sauces and pickle	20	Cold tablets	1
Soft drinks	91 (14)	Cough mixture	6
Spirits	2	Citric acid	1
Starch reduced products	3	Entero vioform tablets	1
Sausage rolls	4	Glycerin of Thymol	1
Sausages, beef	6 (1)	Olive Oil BP	1
Sausages, pork	4	Senna tablets	1
Sugar products	14	Syrup of figs	1
Spices and herbs	15	Syrup of Glycerin BP	1
Sweetening tablets	1	Vitamin tablets	1
		TOTALS	1,122 (94)

A further twelve samples were in respect of labelling only and were dealt with without reference to laboratory examination. The extent of the irregularities is detailed in the table which follows and is subsequently discussed.

Nature of sample	No. of samples taken	Reported as genuine	Adulterations or Irregularity of composition	Labelling irregularities
Milk – ordinary	387	352	35	—
Milk – Channel Islands	51	47	4	—
Other foods	684	629	43	12
Samples examined at Departmental Offices for labelling only	12	11	—	1
TOTALS	1,134	1,039	82	13

Milk

Milk sampling was carried out to conform with the pattern of general sampling introduced some years ago when the prominence hitherto allotted to milk was reappraised. The number of milk samples taken continues to be more in keeping with the percentage of adulteration currently encountered. Milk samples were collected at the many and ubiquitous points of production, processing and sale, including milk vending machines.

Of 387 samples of ordinary milk, 35 were reported as adulterated or of irregular composition. In the case of Channel Islands milk, of 51 samples, 47 were found to be genuine and 4 showed irregularities.

The following details will indicate the nature of the irregularities encountered and their relation to the presumptive and statutory standards. Of the 35 ordinary milk samples which were the subject of 'irregular' reports:

Churn Samples

Twenty-three samples of churned milk formed part of eleven consignments comprising 834½ gallons and 89 churns were reported to be deficient in milk fat. Though the individual churns were of irregular composition the consignments complied with the legal standard.

One sample of Channel Islands milk from a two-churn consignment comprising 9¾ gallons was deficient of 1% milk fat. Although the individual churn was of irregular composition, the consignment complied with the absolute standard.

Cartoned and Bottled Milk Samples

Four cartons labelled U.H.T. milk proved to be samples of a compounded product packed for export only. The manufacturer agreed to code the product for identification purposes and to ensure that the product was not released to the home market.

One carton of U.H.T. milk taken during the early stages of plant-proving showed considerable fat separation in the milk. Adjustments to the homogeniser overcame the defect and further samples were satisfactory.

Two bottles of pasteurised milk contained ½% and 2% of extraneous water respectively. Investigations at the plant showed that a crack in the holding vat allowed water to leak into the milk from the water jacket. Repairs were effected and further samples were free from extraneous water.

One carton of homogenised pasteurised milk contained 4% of extraneous water. This was an isolated incident of unknown cause, since a series of follow-up samples were satisfactory.

Two informal samples of sterilised milk were deficient of 3 % and 10 % of fat respectively. Investigations at the plant showed that the air agitation system was not operating properly. Adjustments were made to the apparatus and further samples were satisfactory.

One sample of sterilised milk and one sample of pasteurised milk from the same plant each contained 1 % of added water. Investigations made at the plant failed to reveal the reasons for the presence of the water. Further samples were free from extraneous water. Two samples of bottled Channel Islands pasteurised milk were deficient of 2 % milk fat. The milk was processed at different plants. A series of samples from each source was taken and the further samples were found to be of satisfactory compositional quality.

An informal sample of Channel Islands bottled milk contained 1 % of added water. Follow-up samples were taken and were free from extraneous water.

The following tables give data of the average composition of milks sampled during 1968:

Average Composition of Milk Samples 1968

Variety	Number of Samples	Fat (per cent)	Non-fatty solids (per cent)	Total solids (per cent)
Channel Islands milk ..	49	4.52	8.97	13.49
Other milk samples ..	387	3.60	8.61	12.21
All milk samples	436	3.70	8.65	12.35

Quarterly Variation in Average Composition of Milk Samples (excluding Channel Islands milk)

Quarter	Number of samples	Fat (per cent)	Non-fatty solids (per cent)	Total solids (per cent)
First	36	3.60	8.42	12.02
Second	92	3.34	8.64	11.98
Third	135	3.60	8.62	12.22
Fourth	124	3.80	8.62	12.42
Whole year 1968 ..	387	3.60	8.61	12.21
Whole year 1967 ..	440	3.62	8.56	12.18

Antibiotics in ex-Farm Milk

A total of 93 samples of raw milk submitted for chemical analysis were tested for the presence of penicillin and other antibiotic residues. All of these were found to be satisfactory.

Sterilised Milks

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations sterilised milks are required to satisfy the prescribed turbidity test indicating that they have been fully heat-treated. The 64 samples examined during the year were found to be satisfactory.

ARTICLES OTHER THAN MILK

The total number of articles other than milk examined was 684 (including 19 drugs) of which 55 (or 4.9%) were reported upon adversely. No drug was found to be irregular.

Some details of the unsatisfactory samples are given below:

Dried Fruits

Two samples contained 1% of mineral oil whereas the mineral hydrocarbon in Foods Regulations specify a maximum of 0.5%. The consignment involved was withdrawn from sale and returned to the packer for re-processing.

Edible Cake Decorations and Egg Matzo contained non-permitted colouring matters. The former Blue VRS and Brilliant Blue FCF, the latter Yellow RFS. The manufacturers arranged to withdraw all stocks from sale.

Flour and Flour Products

Three samples of sponge sandwich, the product of one bakery, were labelled with the words 'raspberry filled', 'orange filled' and 'lemon filled' respectively, but contained none of these fruits. The manufacturers agreed to alter the label in accordance with the recommendations of the Food Standards Committee report on misleading claims and descriptions.

A sample of Yorkshire pudding and pancake mixture declared M.S.G. in its list of ingredients. This referred to monosodium glutamate but should have been described as such. The manufacturer agreed to amend the label.

Meat Pies and Pasties

The regulations governing the composition of these products came into operation in May, 1968. Briefly, meat pies are required to contain at least 25% of meat (or various weights according to the weight of pie) whereas meat and vegetable pies or Cornish pasties must contain at least 12½% of meat.

Of the 34 samples examined, 11 did not reach the minimum requirements. These included 4 samples of meat pies which contained 10½%, 15½%, 10% and 13% of meat respectively; and 7 samples of pasties, of the meat and vegetable type, which contained 6%, 8½%, 9%, 10%, 10½%, 11% and 11½% respectively.

In each case the deficiencies were brought to the attention of the manufacturers and further samples taken at a later date were found to be satisfactory.

Canned Meat Products

Corned beef with cereal (Irish) gave insufficient prominence to the words 'with cereal', which also should have been described specifically, e.g. as wheatflour, in the list of ingredients. A sample of corned beef from Swaziland had a similar labelling irregularity and should have been labelled 'corned beef with cereal'. Another sample of the same brand contained a small black beetle. In this case, investigations were made by the packers at their plant. Also the labelling was amended.

Canned Irish stewed steak with gravy contained only 71% of meat compared with the 75% which will be a legal requirement in 1969. The firm did not accept that the meat content was as low as 71%, but would ensure that future production complied with legal minima.

Canned apple sauce (Dutch) failed to declare the ingredients. The matter was referred to the manufacturer and a reply was awaited. Canned Neapolitan vegetable sauce contained 9 p.p.m. of lead although only 2 p.p.m. is permitted by the Lead in Food Regulations. However, no further samples of this article could be found on sale.

A sample of cream of mushroom soup contained 1.4% butter fat in a total of 3% fat and a sample described as 'Harvest cream soup' contained only 1.1% butter fat in a total of 2.5% fat. The code of practice governing these articles requires at least 3½% total fat if the butter fat content is less than 1.5%. The analytical results are being further investigated in the light of the Food Standards Committee report on soups.

Preserves

Two samples described as 'golden jaffa jelly spread' had unsatisfactory lists of ingredients, both with regard to order of ingredients and their proper description. In particular, glucose was said to be present whereas analysis showed that hydrolysed starch or glucose syrup had been used. The manufacturers agreed to correct their label.

Home-made blackberry preserve and marmalade contained 64.7% and 66.3% of soluble solids respectively (instead of at least 68.5%). The former also had a growth of mould. This small manufacturer intends to install quality control equipment to ensure that such deficiencies do not occur in the future.

Two samples of apricot jam contained only 22% of fruit and one of raspberry jam of the same manufacturer contained 27% fruit whereas the Food Standards Preserve Order specifies a minimum of 40% and 30% respectively for apricot and raspberry jam. In the case of the apricot jam the manufacturer disagreed on the interpretation of the analytical results, maintaining that Spanish apricots, which they had used, had much lower figures for insoluble solids, potassium and phosphate than those for Californian apricots for which data is generally available. However, none of the figures put forward by the firm have, to our knowledge, been published and in our opinion a possible explanation of the low results is the addition of water during the processing of the fruit prior to importation.

Soft Drinks

Fruit crush (2 samples) declared only saccharin in the list of ingredients whereas cyclamate artificial sweetener was also present. The manufacturer agreed to correct the label.

Cola Wisp (3 samples) contained 200 grains of saccharin per 10 gallons compared with the maximum of 56 grains permitted by the Soft Drinks Regulations. This was due to an error in the dispensing equipment and adjustments were made to ensure correct addition in the future.

Another sample, Sparkling Beverage, contained 63 grains of saccharin per 10 gallons which was a small excess.

Dandelion and burdock contained only 3½% of sugar instead of at least 4½%.

Concentrated lemon squash (5 samples of the same Danish manufacturer) claimed a content of 400 i.u. Vitamin A per fluid oz. but analysis showed not more than 250 i.u. per fluid oz. Similarly a single orange squash of the same make declared 3,000 i.u. Vitamin A but contained only 2,000 i.u. per fluid oz. The manufacturer agreed to alter the declaration of Vitamin A content in both cases.

Cidakin sparkling apple drink contained sediment of yeast cells and other debris and showed evidence of fermentation. The sample was old stock and no further samples were available.

During the year a large number of samples of canned soft drinks were examined for traces of tin and lead. This was in response to a query from the Ministry, to whom details of the extent of contamination were sent. Both tin and lead were present only in minute traces in all samples examined. Analytical data on the level of cyclamate being currently used in various soft drinks were also requested and the results obtained on a considerable number of samples were forwarded.

New Legislation

A number of items of new legislation were made or came into force in 1968.

Fish and Meat Spreadable Products Regulations 1968 will replace the existing regulations governing fish and meat pastes in 1971. The meat content of meat pastes will be raised from 55% to 70% and a standard of 95% fish or meat prescribed for pastes described as potted, chopped, minced or flaked. Pastes 'with butter' will be legally required to contain at least 6% of butter fat.

Imported Food Regulations 1968, which came into operation in August, 1968, contain measures for the protection of public health in relation to imported foods. They replace the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 and 1948.

Labelling of Food Regulations 1967. A comprehensive regulation governing the labelling of foodstuffs came into operation in January 1968 for foods, other than soft drinks, which contain cyclamate artificial sweetener, but otherwise not until January, 1971. Apart from detailed declaration of additives on labels of most pre-packed foods, there are special provisions for the labelling of tenderised meat, restriction on the use of the word 'milk' on labels and advertisements, and on the advertisement of foods from vending machines.

Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations 1967. The standards prescribed for meat pies, meat and vegetable pies and sausage rolls became operative in May, 1968.

Medicines Act 1968. This new Act removes the provisions relating to drugs from the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and aims to provide comprehensive legislation to cover the manufacture and sale of drugs. As yet no regulations have been made under the Act; the detailed operation will not be clear until such regulations are made.

Two official reports were published in 1968 by the Food Standards Committee.

The Report on Soups recommended minimum meat contents for canned meat soup and soup mixes, including poultry and game, and meat and vegetable soups; a legal minimum butter fat in cream soups; a tomato solids standard for tomato soups. The term 'condensed' should be restricted to products which require dilution to at least double the volume. Unambiguous dilution instructions and a list of ingredients should appear on the label.

Report on Azodicarbonamide. This compound is a bread improver, the use of which was requested by a baking interest. The Committee recommended that although the safety of the compound has been established its use should not be allowed at present but that need for it should be reconsidered when the Bread and Flour Regulations are next reviewed

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